

Seton* medicated paste bandages

a comprehensive range of
treatments for ECZEMA,
ULCERS and DERMATITIS.

The range features 7 types of
medicated paste bandages as follows:

CALABAND · CALABAND 'D'
ICTHABAND · QUINABAND
TARBAND · URABAND
ZINCABAND * formerly DALZOBAND.

Also LESTREFLEX DIACHYLON BANDAGES —
for applications where skin is sensitive to zinc-
rubber adhesives.

VARICO PRESSURE BANDAGE (Blue Line) — The
ideal pressure bandage following ulcer healing.

DALZOFOAM ADHESIVE OR UNSPREAD FOAM
— A foamed preparation of poly-urethane, soft and
non-irritant.

TUBIGRIP SUPPORTING BANDAGE — Should be
used in conjunction with Zinc Paste Bandage during
the treatment of leg ulcers.

For further information about these products write to

Bateman-Jackson

Lamb St., Oldham, Lancs. Tel: MEDlock Head 2307



An associate
company of
Seton Products Ltd.
Manufacturers
and World
Distributors of
Specialised
Surgical Dressing.



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 187

March 11th 1967

No. 4543

CONTENTS

Agricultural Chemicals	218
Any Business Questions?	232
A Pharmacist's Anthology	232
Branch Events	228
Central Sterile Supply	225
Clue of the Multi-flamed Lipstick ...	233
Correspondence	228
Figures in the Pharmaceutical World ...	230
Leading Articles:—	
Pharmaceutical Woman-power ...	229
Central Sterile Supply Departments ...	229
Manufacturers' Activities	225
Nervous System Physiology	224
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:	
Council Meeting	231
Scottish Department	225
Topical Reflections	219
Women in Pharmacy	220

Business Changes	223	Overseas News	219
Coming Events	239	Overseas Visits	224
Commercial Television	240	Patents	237
Company News	222	Personalities	223
Contemporary Themes	240	Prescribers' Press	240
Deaths	224	Print and Publicity	238
In Parliament	221	Trade Marks	237
Irish News	218	Trade Notes	226
Legal Reports	222	Trade Report	235
New Companies	240	Wills	239
New Products	227	World Trade	238

Index to Advertisers, p. 4 Classified Advertisements, p. 33

PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

GLASGOW: 8 Merrylee Road, Newlands, S.3. Phone: Merrylee 6356.
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year
Book, £4 5s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 8d.).



MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., 1967



MAX FACTOR Hollywood and London (Sales) Ltd.
16 Old Bond St. London W1 · Hyde Park 6720 · Telegrams: Maxfact London W1

DIRECTORS:
A. J. KLEIN
Chairman & Managing Director
G. A. SLATER
Deputy Managing Director
DAVIS FACTOR (USA)
A. L. HILLS

Dear Stockist,

I am happy to give you some advance news of a novel and exciting
MAX FACTOR promotion - BEAUTY BY COMPUTER.

When the first issue of the new 'Model Girl' magazine hits the book-stalls in mid-March, one of the main highlights will be a detailed but easy-to-complete beauty questionnaire jointly prepared by Max Factor's chief beautician and computer scientists. The reader just fills in this questionnaire and sends it to the magazine to be fed through their computer. In return, she receives back, gratis, a detailed guide to the MAX FACTOR make-up, colours, skin care products and nail care preparations that are tailored to her individual needs.

Here is a modern invitation to beauty that no woman will be able to resist, especially as it's absolutely free. What's more - here is a unique invitation that leads directly to YOUR shop because the pay-off line on each woman's personal computerised chart reads "Take this chart along to your favourite MAX FACTOR STOCKIST and he will be happy to show you all the items recommended."

This BEAUTY BY COMPUTER promotion will mean still faster turnover of all MAX FACTOR products because it is being given very heavy coverage by 'Model Girl' in the Daily Mirror, Daily Express, Evening News, Week-end, all T. V. programme publications as well as being networked on all commercial television programmes. So check your stocks against future big Spring demands. And make the most of this special computer promotion with compelling window displays, linked with good point-of-sale display of the many MAX FACTOR products that your customers will want to buy.

Yours sincerely,
MAX FACTOR, HOLLYWOOD & LONDON (SALES) LIMITED

A. J. KLEIN
Chairman & Managing Director



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 187

MARCH 11, 1967

No. 4543

On Sale at Woolworths

KODAK CAMERAS AND FILMS

AN announcement has been made by F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., that Kodak cameras and films are going on sale in most of the company's 1,120 stores this month.

"This is the first time in the company's history," say Messrs. Woolworth, "that a proprietary brand of both photographic material and equipment has been made available in the Woolworth's stores." Those members of the company's sales staff who will be concerned with photographic equipment are receiving special training on the Kodak range. At first the stores are concentrating on Instamatic and Brownie cameras and camera outfits, but an extensive range of Kodak amateur colour and black-and-white films will go on sale.

Oxytetracycline

COMMITTEE CRITICISES MANUFACTURER

THE Central N.H.S. (Chemists Contractors) Committee has criticised a circular letter issued by the medical products department of the Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 310 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.5. The letter, dated February 14, bears a postscript that reads: "Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee have approved Oxymycin for N.H.S. dispensing purposes and prices for the product have been agreed with the Ministry of Health." The Contractors' Committee states that the first part of that statement is not correct, and points out that the agreement reached between the Ministry of Health and Central

N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee was that, from March 1, 1967, payment for oxytetracycline tablets, 250 mgm., on "open" orders (that is when ordered by their generic name) should be based upon the cost of Berkmycen.

Impure Anaesthetic

MANUFACTURER'S EXPLANATION

THE British Oxygen Co., Ltd., has issued a statement on its actions following the discovery, in September 1966, that a contaminated batch of nitrous oxide had been made at the company's Brentford plant. Investigations started immediately the first suspect cylinder—used at Bristol General Hospital (see *C. & D.*, October 1, 1966, p. 320)—was reported. The initial failure undoubtedly lay, it is stated, in the overheating of a reaction vessel, and it is now clear that that generated excessive quantities of NO and NO₂. First report of the company's analytical services department showed that the cylinders involved in the Bristol and Plymouth incidents were heavily contaminated with nitrogen dioxide. After the incident the most urgent problem was to devise a quick and reliable method of detecting contamination in the cylinders in the possession of customers in the Brentford works supply area. All cylinders were with-

drawn and tested by the Saltzman method and any suspected of being contaminated were further examined. 60,000 cylinders were subjected to the field tests and 490 were found suspect on first examination. Following the field tests a method was devised to enable the levels of NO and NO₂ to be assessed separately, using chromatography for NO, and argon—as a blanket to exclude air or other oxidants—for NO₂. Of the suspect cylinders 379 were cleared as being well within the British Pharmacopoeia limits but the remaining 111 were found to be seriously contaminated, the contaminant consisting of both NO and NO₂. Following the incident all B.O.C. nitrous oxide plants have been carefully examined in consultation with the Ministry of Health and certain additional safeguards and double checks have been introduced. In particular testing facilities are now designed to detect NO and NO₂ at a combined level of 1 v.p.m. — well within B.P. limits.

Agricultural Group

ELECTION RESULT

VOTING papers totalling 124 were returned by members of the agricultural and veterinary pharmacy group of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the following three members were elected to the group committee:— Messrs. S. Bootland, J. R. Horrocks and W. P. B. Phillpotts. The result was announced at the annual meeting on March 5, when there was some discussion about an "autobiography" said to have been circulated by one member seeking election. It was agreed the matter should be considered by the committee and guidance given.

I.P.F. OFFICERS

FETED: A group of hosts and guests when Dr. J. H. M. Winters (president of the International Pharmaceutical Federation), Sir Hugh Linstead (honorary president) and Mr. J. F. Kok (secretary) were guests at a dinner given by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council in London on February 28. Also in the group are the Society's president, vice-president, treasurer and registrar Professor J. M. Rowson, Dr. Kucera and Mr. W. K. Fitch.



Pesticides

SUGGESTED OPEN NAMES

COMMENTS on the following suggested names for pesticides are sought by The British Standards Institution. They should be addressed to Mr. D. G. Berry, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Where alternative names are being considered the first name is the preferred one. In each case the proposed common name is followed by the chemical name.

Benzthiazuron
N-(2-benzothiazolyl)-N'-methylurea
Chlorbromuron
N-(4-bromo-3-chlorophenyl)-N'-methoxy-N'-methylurea
Chlorflurecol
2-chloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylic acid
Dimethoate-oxon or omethoate
dimethyl S-(N-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolate
OO-dimethyl S-(N-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolate
Dioxydemeton-S-methyl or demeton-S-methylsulphone
S-[2-(ethylsulphonyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate

S-[2-(ethylsulphonyl)ethyl] OO-dimethyl phosphorothiolate
Dodemorph or cymemorph
4-cyclododecyl-2, 6-dimethylmorpholine
EPTC*
S-ethyl NN-dipropylthiocarbamate
Manam
manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate
Norton
N'-(hexahydro-4, 7-methanoindan-5-yl)-NN-dimethylurea
3-(hexahydro-4, 7-methanoindan-5-yl)-1, 1-dimethylurea
Phosnichlor or chlorniphos†
2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl dimethyl phosphorothiolate
O-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl) OO-dimethyl phosphorothiolate
Oxydisulfoton
diethyl S-[2-(ethylsulphiny) ethyl] phosphorothiolothionate
OO-diethyl S-[2-(ethylsulphiny) ethyl] phosphorodithiolate
* The name *diprolam* was previously proposed for this compound but is not acceptable for use internationally.
† The previously proposed name *nichlorfos* has been found unacceptable because of possible confusion with *dichlorvos*.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Safe use and approved chemicals

AMONG chemical compounds used in agriculture and food storage for which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued recommendations of safe use in Great Britain are:—
Cronolone (17 α -acetoxy-9 α -fluoro-11 β -hydroxy-4-pregnene-3, 20-dione) contained in Syncro-mate pessaries;
Aklomix a food additive premix containing 50 per cent. of 2-chloro-4-nitro benzamide used as a coccidiostat in chickens;
2 ethylamino-4-methylthio-6-t-butylamino-1, 3, 5-triazine contained in Prebane;
ZMC-5 the code name for ethylenebisdithiocarbamate metal complex containing zinc 8 per cent., manganese 8 per cent., copper 5 per cent. and iron 1 per cent. used as a fungicide and chlormequat (2-chloroethyltrimethylammonium ion) a growth regulator;
6-cyclohexyl-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-hexahydro-5, 7-dioxo-4, 6 diazaindene contained in Venzar weed killer (proposed common name lenacil).

Two sets of recommendations are issued for metaldehyde, as a molluscicide for agriculture and veterinary use and for home garden use. Similar sets are issued for nicotine. Recommendations have been issued for the safe use of vapourisers discharging DDT, gamma BHC. The Ministry state that antu (1-naphthylthiourea) should NOT be used as a rodenticide in Great Britain.

The following herbicides are also subjects of recommendations:—
MCPB (4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy) butyric acid);
2, 4-D (2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid);
MCPA (4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetic acid);
2, 4, 5-T (2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid);
2, 4-DES (2-(2, 4-dichlorophenoxy) ethyl hydrogen sulphate);
2, 4-DB (4-(2, 4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid);
fenoprop (2-(2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid);
mecoprop (2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy) propionic

acid);
dichlorprop (2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propionic acid);
diuron (N'-(3, 4-dichlorophenyl)-N, N-dimethyl urea, DCMU). Other recommendations for safe use cover the following:—
Oxine copper (cupric 8-quinolinolate) a fungicide;
Hilomol (a mixture of 3, 4'-5-tribromosalicylanilide and 4' 5 dibromosalicylanilide) for veterinary use in sheep;
non-ionic iodophor (Iosan CCT, Kyphor);
iodophor (1044 TDS);
Payzone nitrovin (a feed additive premix containing 1, 5-di (5-nitro-2-furyl) pentadien-3-one amidinohydrazone hydrochloride).

The Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom have approved the following products under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme:—

Insecticides

ETHOATE METHYL, systemic organophosphorus compound, for the control of aphids on apples, strawberries, potatoes, sugar beet and brussels sprouts; woolly aphid on apples; red spider mite on apples and strawberries. LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Fitios B-77 (Berk, Ltd.).

Fungicides

FENTIN ACETATE WITH MANEB WETTABLE POWDERS: Brestan 60 (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

MANGANESE, ZINC AND IRON DITHIOCARBAMATE COMPLEX. For the control of potato blight and tulip fire. WETTABLE POWDERS: Trimanzone (Bos Chemicals, Ltd.).

Herbicides

DINOSB (DNBP) FORMULATIONS IN OIL: Denbol (J. D. Campbell & Sons, Ltd.). Mirvale DNBP in Oil (Mirvale Chemical Co., Ltd.).

PICLORAM WITH DICHLORPROP. A translocated weedkiller for post-emergence use in cereals for control of many broad-leaved weeds especially black bindweed, redshank, knot-grass, spurrey, mayweeds, chickweed and cleavers.

POTASSIUM SALT FORMULATIONS Tordon 350 (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

(Note: Owing to risk of damage from picloram residues, straw from treated crops should not be used as such or as compost or manure on crops grown under glass.)

PROPHAM WITH FENURON AND CHLORPROPHAM. A residual pre-emergence herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds in sugar beet, fodder beet, red beet and mangolds. LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Herbon Gold (Herbon, Ltd., Landford, Salisbury, Wiltshire).

Black-and-white Film

ILFORD, LTD., DROP R.P.M.

ILFORD, Ltd. have announced that resale price maintenance on its amateur black and white miniature and roll films ended on March 3. In future prices quoted for films for amateur use will be "recommended" prices. The company feel that, in the light of recent developments, it is no longer possible to establish a case for resale price maintenance on black-and-white films. Trade discounts are being maintained.

Chemist's Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in January was 110 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 1 per cent. over the corresponding period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	108 (no change)
Multiple retailers	114 (+3 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	102 (—2 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Maternity Packs

NEW PRICE AGREEMENT

THE Irish Drug Association has announced that as a result of a meeting with officials of the Department of Health, the Association is to continue pricing mother-and-child prescriptions until further notice. A new price of 21s. has been agreed for the maternity pack, the price being retrospective. Members are being informed later about claims to be made on the difference for prescriptions priced at 16s. 6d. The Association is to discuss with the chemists' branch of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers' and Clerks an application for revised conditions of employment and pay.

Drug Symposium

OPENING OF NEW DEPARTMENT

THE new department of pharmacology, University of Dublin, is being officially opened on March 21, when, among the guests, will be the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. M. L. Cashman), the registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman), the assistant registrar (Mr. M. J. Cahill), and members of the teaching staff of the college. In connection with the official opening, a two-day symposium on "Drugs, their Development, Use and Control" has been arranged beginning on March 20, when a lecture will be given on "Drug Development," by Dr. W. A. Bain. Professor W. J. E. Jessop (Trinity College, Dublin) will preside and Professor O. Fitzgerald (department of therapeutics, University College, Dublin), will also speak. On the same evening a number of papers are to be presented including one by D. T. D. Whittet (Ministry of Health, London) on "Quality Control of Drugs," with Professor R. F. Timoney (dean of the college of pharmacy) contributing; another on "Drug Safety,"

by Dr. D. A. Cahal (Committee on Safety of Drugs, London), with Dr. R. Mulcahy, Dublin, also speaking, and a third on "Drug Information," by Professor A. Wilson (chairman, Joint Formulary Committee, London), with Mr. J. F. O'Grady, of Squibb (Ireland), Ltd., as the opening speaker. A general discussion on the subject of the use and control of drugs in Ireland is to follow. On the second day there will be an address on "The Evaluation of Drugs" by Professor Sir John McMichael (Postgraduate Medical School, London), with Professor C. W. M. Wilson (Trinity College, Dublin), as the opening speaker. The symposium will be formally concluded with an address by the Minister for Health (Mr. S. Flanagan).

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during December 1966 numbered 864,203 (551,562 forms). Total cost was £502,059, an average of 139.43d. per prescription.

OVERSEAS NEWS

UNITED STATES

Pharmacies and Physicians

A BILL currently before the United States Congress would prohibit a physician from owning, either directly or indirectly, an interest in a pharmacy, and would also prohibit physicians generally from dispensing drugs and devices. The measure now has the support of the American Pharmaceutical Association but, as originally framed (by Senator Hart), it would have approved such practices provided they produced no profit.

Naval Commissions

THE United States Navy has advised the American Pharmaceutical Association that it is now accepting applications from pharmacists for direct appointments as commissioned officers in the Medical Service Corps. This is the first notification from the armed services of implementation of the military pharmacy policy recently issued by Secretary of Defence (see *C. & D.*, November 5, 1966, p. 438). The move will substantially increase the number of officers in the corps' pharmacy section.

Chemical Industry Patents

NEWSPAPER reports that the Justice Department was investigating whether patent licensing agreements in the chemical industry violated the anti-trust laws, have now been confirmed by the Department. The reports said that several chemical producers had been ordered to produce documents related to patent agreements since 1960.—E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. have asked the U.S. district court to set aside a "civil investigative demand" from the Department that the company shall produce patent licensing agreements and files for inspection by the anti-trust division by February 24. In its petition the company said the demand constituted a "misuse of process undertaken without good cause."

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

To the Lords

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has decided (p.191) to challenge the Court of Appeal decision in the action *Dickson v the Pharmaceutical Society*. The decision to take such a step cannot have been taken lightly, for the findings of the other Courts have not been such as to encourage hope for the last stage of the conflict, and the Council must have considered the final step with considerable misgiving on the ground of cost alone. There must also have entered into the calculation that, if the appeal is unsuccessful, a situation will have been established that cannot be altered except by legislation, the obtaining of which might be difficult in the extreme. Yet to abandon the struggle at this stage would be to suggest that the Council has lost confidence in the objectives it has set itself, first to halt the slide toward overwhelming commercialism, and secondly to put pharmacy back on a path leading to a position compatible with its true place in society. Medicine has always been a matter of serious consequence, from the consultation and the diagnosis to the prescribing of the chosen treatment. At that point the pharmacist comes into the picture, making his own specialised contribution. And the responsibility of that contribution has increased enormously in recent years with the advent of potent remedies of a complex nature that require, for their full understanding, a course of training of degree standard. Many modern drugs have made it possible to treat serious illness in the home instead of in hospital, and that means that a growing number of prescriptions for quite serious conditions are presented at the pharmacy. And the relatives who bring the prescriptions should find themselves in surroundings that immediately convey to them that their errand is being treated with the seriousness it deserves. That situation is appreciated by the Council, as it was accepted by the large meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, when the resolution was so overwhelmingly accepted.

The only decision

We have grown up with an ever-widening range of goods offered for sale in the field of what has been referred to as retail pharmacy, and we must all have wondered at sometime just where we were going and where it would all end. It has been generally accepted that pharmacy *per se* does not provide a sufficient return to enable the present service to be given and that, therefore, it is necessary to subsidise that service by the sale of other goods. There is an obvious remedy for that situation which would make unnecessary any consideration of "restraint of trade" but the day for it seems distant. No government, in its desire to keep down costs, seems likely to offer the pharmacist double his present rates merely to encourage him to cease his efforts to emulate the large stores and supermarkets. Yet it cannot be said to be in the public interest that such an important commodity as medicine should have to be obtained from an emporium that relegates its primary function to a small and obscure part of its premises, almost obliterated by a mass of fancy goods quite unrelated to illness and its treatment. I would not like to consult my legal adviser in such surroundings. Regardless of any decision as to the Society's present powers, the struggle to obtain professional status and recognition must unquestionably go on.

Sleepy lagoon

That perennial favourite half-hour of gramophone records, designed to accompany a celebrity to a blissful desert island, always contains a question related to books. It assumes that the departing guest will have the Bible and Shakespeare, and graciously offers one other volume. I am prepared to go tomorrow, accompanied by the new edition of "Martindale." It would first be necessary to stipulate that no search party be sent out to look for me for perhaps ten years. A jug of wine, a book . . . but to make the pharmacist's paradise that book would have to be the Extra Pharmacopoeia.

Women in Pharmacy

NEED FOR "RETIRED" PHARMACISTS TO WORK AGAIN

FORTY per cent. of students now in schools of pharmacy are women, DR. J. C. PARKINSON (deputy secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) told an "open" meeting organised in London on March 1 by the London Branch of the National Association of Women Pharmacists. The meeting had been called to discuss the man-power situation in pharmacy, with particular reference to the rôle of women pharmacists who might wish to return to practice. In the chair was Miss I. M. Z. Elliott.

Dr. Parkinson said that the findings of the second survey of the Society's membership, carried out in 1966 and based on figures for 1965 (the first was in 1963 and based on 1962 figures) were now being discussed between the Society, the Ministry of Health and the Department of Education and Science. They showed that the proportion of women on the register had remained at 19 per cent. but it had also been found that many women were lost to pharmacy during their early years; 20 per cent. were no longer registered at the age of thirty-five. Among those under the age of forty-five on the register, 55-60 per cent. were in part-time work. There was now a healthier level of older pharmacists than in the first survey, but the further outlook was less certain, owing to the number of women in the schools.

General Practice

The returns showed that the numbers employed in general practice were being maintained — despite what the shortage of locums seemed to indicate. In that sector there was an even greater proportion of older pharmacists than on the register as a whole, though the companies had fairly well balanced age groups. A ratio of one-and-a-half pharmacists to each pharmacy had been found, which was getting towards the two per pharmacy the Society would like to see. Regional figures — available for the first time — showed that in the South-east the ratio was 1.7:1. As pharmacies closed (the present rate of closing was about 250 a year) so the ratio should improve.

In hospital pharmacy the staffing position had markedly deteriorated. No less than 300 full-time pharmacists had "disappeared" during the three years between surveys, though each had been replaced by two part-time staff. In the first survey 25 per cent. of the "pharmacist" grade had been part-time, but in the second it was 52 per cent. Of the 143 full-time staff in the grade, 60 per cent. were women under the age of thirty-one. In hospital pharmacy as a whole, 20 per cent. of pharmacists were part-time and 56 per cent. were women — three times the proportion in the profession as a whole. Manufacture and wholesale, on the other hand, showed an even age distribution, with no problem of succession; 42 per cent. of the pharmacists they employed were in sales or representation.

Trying to project the figures in order to forecast recruitment was difficult,

said Dr. Parkinson. After the first survey the Economist Intelligence Unit had calculated that if recruitment rates were maintained at the level 650 new graduates and fifty reciprocal registrations a year, the number on the register would have fallen by 1,000 by 1977. But in the past three years home registrations had been only 525 a year, and there was a prospect that reciprocal registrations could also decline, as the Council was dissatisfied with the training given in some countries. The number on the register might then fall by considerably more than 1,000 by 1977.

Future Needs

The speaker examined the future need for pharmacists. General practice, he believed, did not need more: rather fewer shops with a better staffing ratio. It appeared that industry could absorb a further 200-300 pharmacists. Hospital pharmacy had lost 300 full-time staff, and the reason was shown up in the new survey in the fact that the salaries for group chief pharmacists came only half-way down the list of those for all pharmacists. At the top of the list were company directors, then teachers.

Pharmacy had a high entry standard, said Dr. Parkinson, but the competition for candidates from other disciplines might mean that it would have to be re-examined. There had been a decline in the proportion of school pupils taking science subjects.

Following the introductory talk, five guests spoke briefly on their own branch of pharmacy. MR. A. HOWELLS (a member of Council) underlined the figures already given, saying that 53 per cent. of the membership, excluding retired members, were over the age of forty-five. Fourteen per cent. were engaged part-time and of that number 60 per cent. were women. On pharmacy closures he was not in entire agreement with the previous speaker, because many closed businesses were in areas that could not do without a pharmaceutical service. General practice could provide a particularly satisfying career for women, said Mr. Howells, with opportunities for varied work near home and part-time, or leading to proprietorship and partnership. The reason many married women left the profession and did not return could be found in the need for help in the home. Another problem was the lack of refresher courses — the information required included names of manufacturers and their products; patterns of prescribing; dealing with incomplete prescriptions; proprietary names and pharmacological uses; use of the metric and Imperial systems together, and legal requirements. The course should be flexible enough to be taken by correspondence or through a school or a pharmacy. Mr. Howells believed the National Association of Women Pharmacists should set such courses in motion, enlisting the Society's help in drawing up a suitable syllabus.

MR. J. WRIGHT (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) regretted that

the second survey had made no detailed study of the position of women pharmacists. He was also disturbed by the prospect of an end to reciprocal registrations, because the N.P.U. locums department had for some years relied upon pharmacists from overseas. Mr. Wright recalled a recent paper in which Mr. Tomski had drawn attention to the lack of training for management in pharmaceutical courses. It had been said that such training might stamp the pharmacist too strongly as a trader, but modern conditions made it necessary to abandon such ideas. Only eight schools of pharmacy made any provision for "liberal studies" (which included communication, sociology and management and business studies).

A company pharmacist, F. W. WRIGHT (Boots, Ltd.), said that the companies would like to have more pharmacists, including women, in order to extend their service and to offer all their qualified staff a five-day week. Part-time women were welcomed and a variety of hours of work could be accommodated. Lady pharmacists had equal pay and prospects with their male colleagues, and Mr. Wright hoped that, in the future, more of them would hold senior positions.

The needs of hospital pharmacy were outlined by MR. G. RAINE (secretary, Guild of Public Pharmacists), who said that the view of the hospital pharmacist as "overworked, understaffed and underpaid" was "awfully bad for public relations." Currently there was a shortage of 550 full-time pharmacists out of an establishment for 2,000, though the shortage was reduced to 20 per cent. full-time equivalents by the employment of 300 part-time pharmacists. However, many of the "paper" positions could be filled by pharmacy technicians, and the real need was for about 1,800 to 2,000 pharmacists. Many in posts were near to retirement and more must be recruited to fill the vacancies they would create. Mr. Raine saw the functions of the hospital pharmacist as being supervision of technicians, provision of information services, supervision of quality control, and the training of dispensing assistants and post-graduate students. More pharmacists were required to allow those in post to attend refresher courses, to do research and to extend the service — closing at 5 p.m. on a weekday and 1 p.m. on Saturday was not a fully professional service.

No Place for "Part-timers"

It was because of those functions and requirements of the pharmacist that Mr. Raine saw little use for part-time women, who often faced difficulties as wives and mothers — a fully professional service did not allow everything to be "dropped" at a particular time. Because the recruitment was at present, mainly of women, there was considerable instability among the lower grades, and staff with the necessary experience for higher posts would not become available.

When returning to practice, a woman could rapidly fit in as a dispenser, but the type of service the speaker envisaged would require her to have undergone a refresher course. Mr. Raine apologised for having emphasised the difficulties, but he would not have been fair to his colleagues if he had given the impression that they were "clamouring for part-time women pharmacists."

Finally Mr. J. C. HANBURY gave his personal views on the needs of industry which, he said, employed about 9 per cent. of pharmacists. There had been a "flattening out" of demand, however, except in sales and representation. The proportion of women was — at about 5 per cent. — lower than in other sections because of the continuity required. Industry was likely to continue to require about 2,000 pharmacists, of whom an increasing proportion were likely to be women.

In the discussion Dr. PARKINSON was asked about the effect on reciprocity of entry into the Common Market. He said that its members were a long way from agreement but a document should be published in June giving the requirements for pharmacy. An "inspired guess" would be that it would set out a five-year course, of which six months would be practical training, with a further two years to take control of a laboratory. If Britain joined the Common Market, reciprocity would be automatic.

Real point to the discussions on the return of women pharmacists was provided by Mrs. V. S. WARD, who said she had been out of pharmacy for eleven years and had four young children. She would like to return to pharmacy but was discouraged by what she had heard at the meeting. Her difficulties were school holidays, and obtaining domestic help — without reliable help she herself could not give reliable service. Mrs. Ward said she was also lacking in confidence. She required a refresher course before re-

turning to dispensing — not just two days but a few months. Replying, Mr. RAINE said the questioner would be welcome "as a dispenser" in almost any hospital — she could more easily fit into the hospital team than into retail and could have her questions answered. Mr. KEITH JENKINS (a member of Council) said he had experience of employing married ladies who had been out of pharmacy and their return was "no problem at all." Dispensing, itself now much easier, was carried out by trained dispensing assistants and the supervisory function could be easily recapitulated. Mr. Jenkins disagreed with Dr. Parkinson on the shortage of pharmacists in general practice, saying that the hours worked by the single-handed pharmacist were strenuous. Part-time ladies could be a great help by doing about 16 hours a week — they should remember they could earn up to £5 10s. a week tax free. Mrs. M. E. BOX, who said she was a widow with children and needed full-time work, also spoke of the impossibility of getting reliable domestic staff. She asked if it would be possible for the Ministry of Labour to provide housekeepers to release women for pharmacy and schoolteaching.

Mr. S. J. TURNER asked whether an analysis of the number of women owners of pharmacies had been carried out, and Dr. PARKINSON replied that there were about 600 women owners, partners and directors of private companies.

The suggestion was made that the N.P.U. locum service might be able to place women who could "do a few hours on Friday," but the general opinion was that such women should approach their local pharmacists or branch secretary. Dr. D. GIBSON pointed out that the Salaried Pharmacists' Union was offering that service in the London area.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Miss M. A. BURR (a member of Council).

who was quite rightly concerned about what was a growing menace. Lord Stonham later told LORD SALTOUN that there was no present intention of prohibiting altogether the prescribing of cocaine or heroin, and Viscount AMORY that there were no immediate plans for revising the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, though the "matter was very much under review."

Use of Forms EC10HP

MR. GEORGE WALLACE asked the Minister of Health on March 6 to what extent the increased use of forms EC10HP had added to the cost of drugs within the National Health Service hospitals. Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) regretted that the information was not available. When Mr. WALLACE asked him if he was aware that the situation was placing an increasingly heavy burden on hospital finances and was closely related to the shortage of pharmacists, Mr. Wallace said he knew of one hospital facing increased costs of more than £2,000. Mr. ROBINSON agreed there was a sharp increase in the use of the form in the past financial year, following a fall of about 4 per cent. in the number of hospital pharmacists. He added "in the first six months of this financial year there continued to be a comparatively small increase in the use of form EC10HP, but the number of hospital pharmacists increased by nearly 3 per cent. in the year to September last." Sir JOHN VAUGHAN-MORGAN asked the Minister to bear in mind that the falling off in the number of pharmacists was largely due to the fact that the Whitley machinery "took so long to adjust itself to salaries outside." He wanted to know what steps the Minister was taking to see that that did not occur again. Mr. ROBINSON pointed out that the situation had been rectified "to some extent in the year up to last September." He continued "I am aware that in some circumstances the Whitley machinery moves rather more slowly than I could wish, and we constantly have in mind ways and means of speeding it up."

Hospital Drug Costs

MR. WALLACE asked the Minister of Health if, in view of the effect of expensive new drugs on hospital financial allocations, he would seek to make special financial allocations to regional boards to ease the difficulties of some hospitals. Mr. ROBINSON, in a written answer on March 6, replied "No, these costs are taken into account in the annual additions to board's allocations." Mr. WALLACE also wanted to know what was the percentage increase in drug costs within the National Health Service for the past five years, and Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON'S written reply was "Expenditure in England and Wales on drugs in the Hospital Service increased by about 43 per cent. from 1960/1 to 1965/6, and on drugs, dressings and appliances dispensed by chemists by about 64 per cent."

Contravention of Drugs Legislation

MR. RUSSELL JOHNSTON asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he would publish a table showing the number of drugs in trafficking offences

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

CONFIRMATION that a Bill to increase controls on the prescribing of Dangerous Drugs would be introduced during the present session in Parliament was given by LORD STONHAM (under-secretary, Home Office) in the House of Lords on March 2. Replying to a question by BARONESS WOOTTON, Lord Stonham said that the legislation would implement the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction (chairman the late Lord Brain). It would provide for the compulsory notification of addicts by doctors, for limiting the general authority of doctors to prescribe or supply heroin or cocaine to patients in whom the drugs were required for the relief of pain due to organic disease, or following injury or operation and for authorising doctors at treatment centres to prescribe or supply the drugs to addicts. He said the Home Secretary hoped shortly to make an announcement about when the legislation would be introduced. BARONESS SUMMERSKILL suggested that a wider policy should

be applied so as to limit excessive prescribing in general. LORD STONHAM said the proposed legislation referred to Dangerous Drugs. If it were found necessary to "extend the field and restrictions, the Government would consider it." After Lord Peddie had referred to the mounting revulsion and anger expressed by the majority of the population against the pushers and peddlers of drugs, LORD STONHAM pointed out that the present maximum penalties of a fine of £1,000 or ten years' imprisonment were substantial. The main problem was to convict the guilty persons. LORD LEATHERLAND asked the Minister if he thought the excessive publicity given to drug taking "in the papers" and on television was probably doing more harm than good, arousing a feeling of curiosity in the minds of the young people and leading them into drug taking. LORD STONHAM replied that whilst publicity might incite and persuade some young people to try drugs it was beyond the present powers of the Government to interfere with the Press

CONTRAVENTION OF DRUGS LEGISLATION, 1961-65

Year	Proceeded against	Convicted	Ad- monished	Disposal	Probation	Fine	Detention	Imprison- ment
1961 ...	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—
1962 ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
1963 ...	8	6	—	1	1	—	—	4
1964 ...	29	21	—	3	9	—	—	9
1965 ...	16	11	1	2	5	1	—	2

Figures for 1966 are not yet available

in Scotland in each of the past five years, the number of persons convicted, and the sentences imposed. MR. W. ROSE, in a written answer on February 28, said that separate figures were not available for drug trafficking, but the above table provided the information requested in relation to all offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1951, 1964 and 1965, and the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964.

Decimal Currency

The Government introduced on March 1 a Bill to provide for the introduction of a decimal currency in 1971. The Bill proposes the adoption of a £1 unit and a new penny "being one-hundredth part of a pound sterling." Provision is made for the introduction of new coinage — a new half-penny, a new penny and a coin of twopence all in bronze with cupronickel coins for ten new pence and five new pence. The constitution of the Decimal Currency Board is also set out. The Bill permits the use of the new coinage before the appointed day for use as coins of the existing currency.

Strychnine

MR. CHARLES MORRISON asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food about the number of permits issued and the quantities of strychnine supplied in England and Wales for each of the years 1961-66. MR. JOHN MACKIE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) in a written answer on March 1, said that the number of permits to purchase strychnine for the purpose of controlling mole infestations in England and Wales were as follows:

	Number of Permits	Total quantities (oz.)
1961 ...	7,300	1,250
1962 ...	7,900	1,370
1963 ...	7,500	1,330
1964 ...	13,731	2,551
1965 ...	11,485	2,245
1966 ...	10,325	2,147

Mr. Mackie added — "The figures for 1961 to 1963 inclusive were not available on a strictly comparable basis and therefore contained a small element of approximation."

LEGAL REPORTS

Interim Injunction Granted

AN interim injunction was granted in the High Court on February 13 to Nicholas Products, Ltd., of 225 Bath Road, Slough, Buckinghamshire, manufacturers of Radox bath salts, against Monument Retail Distributors, Ltd., 99 Shacklewell Lane, London, E.8, restraining them from selling or offering for sale special "shop along" bingo packs of Radox bath salts other than to customers of Monument Retail Dis-

tributors, Ltd., concerned in the operation of bingo stalls at seaside resorts and for the purpose of being given away as prizes at such stalls. On February 17, by consent, the High Court ordered the continuance of the injunction until the trial of an action pending between Nicholas Products, Ltd., and Monument Retail Distributors, Ltd.

Redundancy Award Upheld

A WAREHOUSE manager whose job was taken over by a sales representative whose territory was unproductive was entitled to a redundancy payment, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court decided on March 7. The court upheld a redundancy award of £692 8s. made by the Industrial Tribunal to the manager, Mr. George W. F. Spurrett, Welling. An appeal by his former employers, W. Gimber & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.15, dealers in chemists' sundries and veterinary supplies, was dismissed with costs. Lord Parker (the Lord Chief Justice) said that Mr. Spurrett had been employed by Gimbels for about twenty years. A year or two ago the company was doing poor business and Mr. Newman was brought in to reorganise the company. Because he was considered good managerial material a sales representative whose territory was unproductive was brought into head office instead of being dismissed. Part of his territory was given to another representative and part left uncovered. When Mr. Spurrett was dismissed the former representative took over his work. Lord Parker described as sound in law a finding of the Industrial Tribunal that, when an employee who becomes surplus or redundant is transferred to another section of the business, displacing another employee, the latter's dismissal is due to redundancy. He could find no way in which the tribunal had erred in law.

Manufacturer Wins Appeal

AN appeal by Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, against conviction by Slough county justices during July, 1966, on three summonses alleging "that they caused to be applied a false trade description" to articles purchased at a store in High Street, Slough, by a weights and measures inspector was allowed by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, London, on March 3. The court quashed the convictions and awarded costs against Slough borough council. The articles were a container of Old Spice stick deodorant and two bottles of Old Spice after-shave skin conditioner which the prosecution alleged were less than the weight or volume marked. The Justices had fined the manufacturers a total of £90 with £26 5s. costs. Lord Justice Diplock, who sat with Messrs Justices Ashworth and Paull, said the inspector

purchased the articles at Suters, Ltd., Slough, on December 9, 1965, the date of the alleged offences. But the articles had been sold by the manufacturers to the store some time before August 18, 1965. In the Lord Justice's view the act of "applying a false trade description" was done, if it was done at all, by the manufacturers at the time they manufactured the goods and put them into the containers. Lord Justice Diplock said he was also satisfied that the manufacturers could not be said "to have caused the store to apply a false trade description." The manufacturers had parted with possession and were not in a position to exercise any dominance or control over the articles. They did not purport to give any mandate to the store to do anything with the goods at all except that they had endeavoured, some time in November, 1966, to prevent Messrs. Suters from putting a skin conditioner on display with a false trade description after they had found that it was false. Messrs. Justices Ashworth and Paull agreed.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.

—Mr. F. E. Reese has been appointed a director on the resignation of Mr. M. C. Throdahl.

BEECHAM INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS.—Mr. C. D. W. Stafford, M.P.S., executive vice - chairman Beecham Group, has been elected *Chairman*.

DOW CHEMICAL (U.K.), LTD.—Mr. Clyde H. Boyd has been elected a director. He replaces Mr. Harold V. Page, who has returned to Dow Chemical of Canada.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Underwriting is in progress for an issue by the company of U.S.\$30 m. bonds 1982. The yield is expected to be about 6.6 per cent. on final redemption.

BEECHAM GROUP, LTD., and IDRIS, LTD.—The offer by Messrs. Beecham for the whole of the issued share capital of Idris, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, February 11, p. 125) has been accepted by the holders of more than 90 per cent. of the shares and has become unconditional.

WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.—The Foundation state that a new company, Wellcome Holdings S.A., has been registered in Luxembourg to raise a ten-year loan of \$6 million. The loan, the first to be raised by the company by public subscription, is required to finance the expansion of the Wellcome group in Europe and other overseas countries. Wellcome Holdings S.A. will act as the holding company for Deutsche Wellcome, G.m.b.H., Grossburgwedel, nr. Hanover, Germany.

UNILEVER, LTD., and UNILEVER, N.V.—Combined turnover for fourth quarter of 1966 was down from £605m. to £597 m. but the full year shows a rise from £2,326 m. to £2,392 m. Profit before tax was £118.3 m. (£117 m.). Taxation takes £53.3 m. (£51.5 m.) leaving net balance at £65 m. (£64.5 m.) of which Unilever, Ltd. contributed £29.6 m. (£31.7 m.). Divi-

dend of Unilever, Ltd., is unchanged at 1s. 3d.; of N.V. reduced from fl.4.22 to fl.4.21 per share.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Group sales in 1966 increased to £31,786,000 (from £30,231,000) with operating profit also higher at £3,249,585 (£3,172,281). After taking into account other income the profit before taxation works out at £3,536,629 (£3,418,883) and after taxation and minority interests the net profit for the shareholders is £2,145,038 (£2,083,069 (adjusted)). With an unchanged final dividend of 9½ per cent. proposed the total dividend for the year is 12½ per cent. (same).

BELLAIR COSMETICS, LTD.—The chairman (Mr. E. M. Garnett) says he hopes to announce satisfactory results next year. A broadening of the company's base is "very much in the mind" of the board. For the year ended September 30, 1966, group profit was £314,830 (£248,794). Dividend is 43 per cent. The chairman adds that production at the new Winsford factory should be "in full swing" by mid-June. And with the improved facilities it will be possible to streamline production quite considerably, which should reflect advantageously on manufacturing costs.

POLAROID CORPORATION, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.—Sales, inclusive of Canada, set a new record in 1966 of \$322.4m. (\$204m.). Earnings after taxes were \$47.9m. (\$29.1m.). Sales of wholly owned unconsolidated subsidiaries overseas (\$35.9m.) increased by 98 per cent. over 1965 but there was an aggregate operating loss for the year of \$907,000 (against earnings of \$337,000). The loss was attributable primarily to start-up costs of overseas manufacturing facilities, introductory advertising expenditures and organisational expenses. The loss was more than offset by royalties and by the parent's profit on sales to the subsidiaries of finished products and component parts.

B. D. H. GROUP, LTD. — On a comparable basis group sales for 1966 increased from £25.3m. to £27.24m., and profits, before tax, advanced from £1,666,000 to £1,750,000. (From the 1965 figure is deducted £211,000 interest on notes converted.) In order to provide a fair comparison, half the sales of Vestric, Ltd., have been included in group sales for 1966 and, following the conversion by Mead Johnson & Co. of its notes into Ordinary stock on December 31, 1965, interest thereon has been stated separately. The net profit after increased tax was £1,031,000 (£1,079,000). A recommended final dividend of ninepence makes the total distribution unchanged at 1s. 1½d. for the year.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD.—Sales for 1966 amounted to £96,389,000 (£90,286,000) and trading profit to £6,731,000 (£7,973,000). Profit before tax is £5,545,000 (£7,363,000) and after tax, £3,305,000 (£5,594,000). Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders is £2,828,000 (£4,832,000). A final dividend of 11 per cent. is recommended making 21 per cent. for year (same). The directors state that the fall in profit in 1966 was caused partly by pro-

duction difficulties and partly by higher costs. Trading in the second half of the year was only slightly lower than in the first half. In 1967 group sales are forecast to show a further increase and they expect to overcome most of the recent troubles with new plant. Accordingly some recovery of trading profit is expected.—Sir Sydney Barratt (chairman) has decided to retire at the end of June and not to retain a seat on the board. Sir Owen Wansbrough-Jones, has been nominated chairman-elect. Messrs. E. L. Bush and E. Reeve Angel, both of whom have passed the normal retiring age, will retire from the board after the annual meeting (April 26). Mr. E. R. Kinsley has been appointed a director.

Meeting of Creditors

H. BROOKS (DRUG STORES), LTD., 46 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. — When creditors of the company met recently they were told that, from incorporation in April 1964 to April 17, 1965, there had been a net loss of £519 on sales of £14,412, in the following year a net loss of £829 on sales of £12,567 and for the final nine-month period to January 21 a net loss of £1,779 on sales of £7,749. Statement of affairs disclosed liabilities of £4,745, of which £3,995 was owing to trade and expense creditors and £750 to Mr. H. Brooks (owner of half the share capital). Net assets were estimated at £1,243, leaving a deficiency of £3,502. Mr. Brooks, it was stated, would waive his claim in favour of other creditors. Voluntary winding-up of the company was confirmed by creditors with Mr. Philip Monjack, C.A., 13 Wimpole Street, London, W.1, as liquidator.

Voluntary Winding-up

MODERN PHARMACY, LTD., 144 High Street, Walthamstow, London.—A deficiency of £4,176 in the statement of affairs of the company was shown at a recent meeting of creditors convened to consider the voluntary winding-up of the company. Mr. Michael E. Allen (a director), presided. Assets, after allowing £268 to preferential creditors, were estimated to realise £2,076. Liabilities totalled £6,253, including £3,690 to trade creditors, and £2,386 to Mrs. M. Allen, mother of Mr. M. E. Allen. The company purchased the business in April 1961, but had always found it difficult to increase the turnover owing to competition from stallholders, who sold their goods at cut prices. In May 1965 Mr. Allen went into hospital for a serious operation and was absent from the business for approximately three months, during which time it was necessary to employ locum pharmacists. Apart from that additional cost, business fell off, but it was hoped that the turnover would increase after the closing of a chemist shop a short distance away. However, in November 1966 a cut-price drug store was opened in the immediate vicinity and that affected the company's turnover still further. Creditors resolved to confirm the voluntary winding-up of the company, with Mr. R. J. Steen, 341 Regent's Park Road, N.1, as liquidator.

BUSINESS CHANGES

CREDENHILL, LTD., have removed to 224a Clapham Road, London, S.W.9 (telephone: 01-735 7451).

BOVRIL, LTD., have moved to Hyde Park House, 60A Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Belgravia 2412) (from Old Street).

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham, have installed an automatic telephone answering system, the telephone number of which is BRoadwell 1355.

THE telephone number of the Bradley & Bliss branch of Vestric, Ltd., Reading, Berks, on March 13, will be Reading 55861 for pharmaceutical orders only and 40303 for other orders. [Extended note.]

VESTRIC, LTD., have appointed Mr. H. J. Franks branch manager of their Middleton's branch in Leeds. Mr. H. G. T. Read (the former branch manager) will assist the change-over by staying on in an advisory capacity until his retirement in May.

MR. J. W. SMITH, M.P.S., is acquiring, on April 1, the business of Mr. R. F. Turner, M.P.S., at Jolliffe's Corner, Ferndown, Dorset. Mr. Smith will continue to trade under the name of R. F. Turner but the address of the premises will in future be known as 531 Ringwood Road.

Appointments

DR. R. F. CRAMPTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., has been appointed director of the British Industrial Biological Research Association and is expected to assume duty on June 1. Dr. Crampton became medical director of Abbott Laboratories, Ltd., in 1958 and since 1960 has been responsible for research and development activity in the U.K. company.

BRITISH CELLOPHANE, LTD., London Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, have appointed Mr. R. S. Chandler sales manager of their plastic films division. For the past five years Mr. Chandler has been manager of Australian Cellophane (Pty), Ltd., and that position has been filled by Mr. M. L. Elderton (formerly manager, British Cellophane (N.Z.), Ltd.). Mr. T. C. N. Strong is now the new manager of the New Zealand company.

PERSONALITIES

MR. D. B. CHAPMAN, M.P.S., 45 East High Street, Forfar, Angus, has retired. He went to Forfar in 1938 and took over the present premises in 1955.

MR. M. G. FRITH, M.P.S., a director of Frith Bros., Ltd., Richmond, and Twickenham, Middlesex is the new president of Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

MR. A. K. PATRICK, M.P.S., 110 Main Street, Bainsford, Falkirk, has retired after nearly forty years of service in the area. Mr. Patrick first set up business in Mungall Place, before moving to Main Street ten years later.

MISS M. WALLIS, M.P.S., has been elected chairman of the Tunbridge Wells branch of the Women's Gas Federation. Miss Wallis is secretary

and treasurer of the Tunbridge Wells Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, vice-chairman of the local branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union and honorary life vice-president of the local Pharmaceutical Association.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. S. C. SPRINGETT (sales director, Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd.) is to visit the Far East as from March 28, to appoint new agents and visit existing agents in Singapore, Malaya, and Thailand.

DEATHS

BARKER.—On February 20, Mr. Augustus Frederick Barker, M.P.S., Shute Road, Catterick Camp, Yorks. Mr. Barker qualified in 1921.

BELL.—On February 20, Mr. Charles Edward Bell, M.P.S., 3 Ranclagh Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk. Mr. Bell qualified in 1899. He was in business at Hamilton Road, Felixstowe, from 1923 to 1948, when he retired.

COPLEY.—On February 12, Mr. John Michael Copley, M.P.S., P.O. Box 9093, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa. Mr. Copley qualified in 1956.

DOOLEY.—On March 6, Mr. W. L. Dooley (clerk to the South-west Metropolitan Hospital Pharmacists' Committee since 1962) aged fifty-seven.

ELYAN.—Recently Mrs. Beatrice Elyan, M.A., wife of Mr. Arthur

Elyan, M.P.S.I., 82 South Mall, Cork, Eire. Mrs. Elyan was born in Dublin and graduated at Dublin University, and qualified as a solicitor in 1946, the first Jewish lady to do so.

LANCASTER.—On February 11, Mr. Henry Lancaster, M.P.S., 881 Cannon Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs. Mr. Lancaster qualified in 1923.

LIVIE.—On January 15, Mr. Charles Anderson Livie, M.P.S., 159 Bedford Road, Letchworth, Herts. Mr. Livie qualified in 1911.

SCOTT.—On February 12, Mr. Walter Geoffrey Scott, 452 London Road, Carlisle, Cumberland. Mr. Scott qualified in 1930.

TAMAKLOE.—On February 8, Mr. Vidal Clement Tsidj Tamakloe, M.P.S., 14 Tamakwe Street, Mushin, Nigeria. Mr. Tamakloe qualified in 1960.

TAYLOR.—On February 18, Mr. George Francis Taylor, M.P.S., 51 Birch Road, Berry Brow, Huddersfield, Yorks. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1928.

WARDEN.—On December 28, 1966, Mr. Alexander Warden, M.P.S., 56 London Road, Calne, Wiltshire, formerly of Dorset Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Mr. Warden qualified in 1926.

WILLIAMS.—Recently, Mr. George Harold Williams, M.P.S., 51 Seven Acres Lane, Norden, Rochdale, Lancs, aged fifty-four. Mr. Williams, who was employed by Boots, Ltd., qualified in 1937.

quantities the amine was taken up by nerve endings, but in higher concentrations three other sites were involved, one being the smooth muscle of blood vessels. The latter uptake could be demonstrated using a fluorescent technique. Phenoxybenzamine completely blocked the response to the amine but not the fluorescence, suggesting that not all the binding was to α -receptors (though the amine appeared to become available to them, possibly by dissociation). It was tempting to postulate that the process could be part of "uptake 2."

DR. D. J. BOULLIN (St. Thomas's Hospital medical school) showed that the mechanisms of uptake and release were closely related and could be similarly affected by drugs.

Modified Imipramine

DR. B. A. CALINGHAM (department of pharmacology, University of Cambridge) reviewed his investigations into the effect of drugs on the uptake of noradrenaline by perfused heart. He had examined various chemical modifications of the basic imipramine molecule but had found it difficult to show definite structure/activity relationships. It was possible, however, to suggest broadly the groups that should be present in an active compound. Dr. R. T. Brittain (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) and J. Glowinski (College de France, Paris) had investigated the central actions of the catecholamines by injecting compounds directly into mouse brain ventricles (the compounds do not pass the "blood-brain barrier"). DR. GLOWINSKI had found that imipramine and amphetamine inhibited the uptake of noradrenaline in the brain. Amphetamine in addition released the amine from its stores and inhibited its inactivation by monoamine oxidase. Reserpine also depleted the noradrenaline stores but, unlike amphetamine, it increased the chemical inactivation of the amine. It was possible that antidepressant drugs acted by increasing the extraneuronal noradrenaline in the brain.

DR. BRITTA found that noradrenaline produced a wide central-nervous-system depression, and it was found that fall in body temperature could be used to quantify the effects. In the peripheral nervous system pre-treatment with imipramine potentiated the effects of noradrenaline but in the c.n.s. it was found to be a complete antagonist to noradrenaline-induced hypothermia, producing an initial hyperthermia after noradrenaline injection. It was shown that the α -receptor-stimulating noradrenaline produces hypothermia, the α - and β -receptor-stimulating-adrenaline produces hyperthermia, then hypothermia, and the β -receptor-stimulating-isoprenaline produces hyperthermia, followed only after high doses by hypothermia. However, the β -blocking agent propranolol did not antagonise isoprenaline hyperthermia, so there was no evidence that the β -receptors were involved. Dr. Brittain believed his work suggested two types of receptor in the central nervous system; they might be similar to the α - and β -receptors of the peripheral system.

NERVOUS SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGY

Symposium on catecholamine uptake

CURRENT thinking on the physiology and pharmacology of the sympathetic nervous system was exposed at a symposium on "Uptake of Catecholamines at Adrenergic Synapses" held in London, on January 25, under the auspices of the Society for Drug Research.

DR. L. L. IVERSEN (department of pharmacology, University of Cambridge) outlined the properties and functions of the catecholamine uptake process, which took place, he said, in two stages in the post-ganglionic nerve fibres. The first was passage through the axon membrane, the second storage in granule sites within the nerve tissue. Drugs might act at either of those stages. The site and function of a second uptake (uptake₂) were at present unknown. Function of catecholamine uptake was to inactivate transmitter substance. It had been thought that chemical inactivation was the only process for stopping the action of the transmitter, but physical removal, of course, would achieve the same result.

DR. E. MUSCHOLL (institute of pharmacology, University of Mainz, Germany) described experiments to show how cocaine and guanethidine inhibit the uptake of noradrenaline from heart-perfusion fluids, indicating that the two mechanisms of removal and storage were independent of each other. DR. A. G. H. BLAKELEY and co-workers (University Laboratory of Physiology, Oxford) had studied the ability of an α -receptor blocking agent (phenoxybenzamine) to prevent the uptake of

transmitter in the spleen. Their work had shown that the post-ganglionic neurone relies considerably on the liberation and re-uptake of transmitter to maintain its transmitter stores. If the process were interfered with (by phenoxybenzamine) the stores became depleted.

DR. G. HERTTING (institute of pharmacology, University of Vienna, Austria) explained his work on the uptake of noradrenaline in cat spleen. Summarising his findings in diagrams, he showed how part of an infusion of noradrenaline passes into the normal nerve ending and enters its granular store. On its release from the store, some is liberated from the nerve and some is metabolised by monoamine oxidase, the remaining amine being available to the receptor. Pre-treatment with reserpine increased the amount of circulating amine without stopping the flow of deaminated metabolites, whereas denervation, with or without reserpine, made all the noradrenaline available to the receptor. Thus reserpine must act on the storage mechanism, not on the passage through the nerve membrane.

Tissue-receptor binding of noradrenaline was discussed by DR. J. S. GILLESPIE (institute of physiology, University of Glasgow), who said there were four possible fates for infused noradrenaline. It could be taken up by the nerve endings, receptors, or by non-responsive (silent) receptors, or could be destroyed by enzyme action. It was found that in normal

CENTRAL STERILE SUPPLY

A committee issues its report

'A CONSULTANT should be nominated to exercise clinical responsibility for each central sterile supply department. There should also be a user committee, 'its membership invariably including a representative of the nursing, administrative or tutorial staffs, and a pharmacist'. Those recommendations are included in a report just issued by a Joint Committee set up by the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils to consider the provision of central sterile supply services in hospitals.

The report, which states that the contribution which a pharmacist can make by virtue of his special training in the fundamental principles of disinfection and sterilisation "should not be overlooked," has been approved by the Central Health Services Council and accepted by the Minister of Health, "who commends it to hospital authorities."

The Committee state that the aim of the C.S.S.D. should be clearly stated and understood as being "To provide, for all departments of the hospitals served—with possible specified and limited exceptions—reliably sterilised articles, including disposables, when and where required, as economically as possible and under conditions which

can be properly controlled."

The Committee consider that a C.S.S.D. should be recognised as a separate, highly specialised department of the hospital service, on which the efficiency of services, particularly those involving sterile materials and the quality of patient care, greatly depend. The Minister, in his memorandum to hospital authorities, states that he accepts that all sterilising, with the possible exception of theatre instruments, pharmaceutical preparations and bottled fluids, should be carried out in a central sterile supply department.

Central sterile supply, the Committee state, is most effective when it provides a limited basic range of articles for the greatest possible multiplicity of uses. Hospital authorities should undertake a review of hospital equipment and materials processed by a C.S.S.D., to assess which could be modified to meet a wider range of needs and whether any could be dispensed with altogether. Rationalisation should lead to significant reductions in unit cost. The health departments should promote vigorously the establishment of an acceptably limited range of dressing packs and materials.

Dealing with the rôle of manufac-

turer, the Committee state that the existing range of manufactured sterile articles can meet only a small proportion of hospital needs though the situation might change quickly if the hospital service were able to demand a standardised and limited range of sterile and non-sterile articles that could be produced in quantity by manufacturers. The Committee list in an appendix items which, on clinical grounds, should be used in disposable form, including catheters, colostomy bags, intravenous cannulae, hypodermic needles, oxygen masks, etc., together with face masks, baby napkins various bags. A further list is given of items in disposable form that may be used to reduce infection, or to save staff time or on grounds of convenience. Such items are dressing forceps, scissors, drinking straws, etc. The report envisages future C.S.S.D.s serving at least 2,000 general beds and associated departments.

Sir Edward Collingwood was chairman of the joint Committee and Mr. E. K. Samways was a member. Mr. H. S. Grainger was originally a member but resigned in December 1964 and was replaced by Mr. J. W. Hadgraft.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT

Monthly meeting of the Executive

ACTIVITIES in the field of careers publicity by the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1966 were reported at the meeting of the Department's Executive in Edinburgh on January 25.

During the year publicity material on pharmacy as a career had been supplied for the following careers conventions:— Elgin; Brechin High School; Kilmarnock; Gordon Schools, Huntly; Galashiels; Montrose; Irvine Academy; Cupar; Buckhaven and Lanark.

Dr. Chilton drew attention to the fact that 200 senior secondary schools headmasters were being invited to attend a meeting designed to put pharmacy over to them as a career at Strathclyde University on April 7. The Executive welcomed that approach as being a positive attempt to keep pharmacy in the running for recruits.

It was reported that in 1966 26 students resident in Scotland (13 male, 13 female) had been registered as "students" of the Society. The Executive were reminded that degree students did not normally register as "students."

It was reported that Kingsway technical college, Dundee, was considering setting up a course of training for pharmacy technicians. Mr. M. S. Macdonald said that a meeting would take place in the near future between pharmacists and the college staff. It was suggested that the resident secretary should be invited to the meeting. A letter had been sent to the college, outlining the Society's interest in the matter.

In answer to a question by Mr. D. C. Mair, it was reported that to date few informal samples of eye drops had

been taken and that few pharmacists had availed themselves of the opportunity of having samples tested for sterility.

It was reported that a collection and delivery scheme for Livingston New Town was being operated by Mr. A. M. Dinwoodie, East Calder, who would be submitting regular reports on the functioning of the scheme. The first report was read and the Executive expressed the view that it and succeeding reports would prove invaluable.

The report on the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination (Part III) for December 1966 was received.

It having been stated that visitors to the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission congress at Turnberry, Ayrshire would be in Edinburgh on the afternoon and evening of May 9, the Executive agreed they should extend hospitality to the French visitors by entertaining them at an informal dinner.

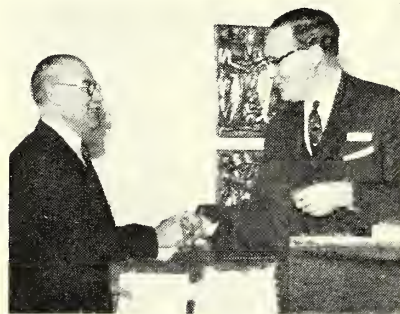
It was reported that Mr. W. Lund of Leeds had been appointed to succeed Mr. G. Smith in the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Pleasure was expressed that the following members of the Executive had been appointed Fellows of the Society: Messrs. J. W. Goodchild; J. B. Grosset and A. Roxburgh.

Present were:— Mr. A. Cowan, in the chair, with Messrs. R. Anderson; W. C. D. Bain; J. P. Bannerman; G. Calder; Dr. J. Chilton and Messrs. J. W. Goodchild; J. B. Grosset; F. Hepburn; J. MacLean; M. S. Macdonald; D. C. Mair; F. Melrose; R. S. Morrison; J. A. Myers; W. A. Park; A. Roxburgh; G. Shepherd and W. S. Tait. Mrs. M. H. Lachie and Mr. R. Mackay were in attendance. Apologies for absence were received from the president and the vice-president.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

1967 Sales Conference.—The 1967 sales conference of Maw's Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts., held in London on March 3, had a theme based on the company's recent "What Mums Want" research campaign. That campaign, carried out over a period of several months, involved interviewing 1,000 mothers. Mr. H. C. Watkins, the company's sales director, said that the research showed that the number of United Kingdom mothers using wide-necked feeder bottles had increased from 5 to 17 per cent. during the five-year period 1960-65. That compared with 100 per cent. usage in the United States and between 70 and 80 per cent. in other sophisticated countries. The U.K. increase is expected to reach over 40 per cent. during the next two years. The research also showed that, compared with over 90 per cent. usage of disposable nappies in Scandinavia, usage by U.K. mothers is only 20 per cent.



A £3,000 GUARANTEE: Mr. C. L. de Beaumont (left), honorary president of the Amateur Fencing Association, receives from Mr. W. G. Redley (deputy managing director of Brown & Polson, Ltd.), a guarantee for £3,000 for use in connection with the World Youth Fencing Championships, 1968, which the company's dextrose group is sponsoring.

TRADE NOTES

A New Distributor.—Pearmoss, Ltd., 81 George Street, London, W.1, are now the distributors of Piguet perfumes (Bandit, Visa, Fracas, Baghari).

Revised Title.—Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd., 25 Hope Street, Crewe, Ches, advise that they have altered the title of their product Irogel to Irojel.

Appointed Sole Distributors.—Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, have been appointed sole distributors in the United Kingdom from April 1 of "Pretty Feet."

Changes in Packs and Prices.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, have replaced the 28-gm. tube of Crookes hand cream with a 50-gm. plastic tube pack. The price structure of the 114-gm. pot of the cream has also been revised.

New Distributors.—AEG (Great Britain), Ltd., Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, are now marketing in the United Kingdom the Theratherm infra-red lamp and the GUR 53 Ultravitalux ultra-violet lamp manufactured by Osram, G.m.b.H., Munich, Germany. The lamps are to be issued under the trade mark Wotan.

Arrangements for Marketing.—Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Pabryn Laboratories, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, have taken over the marketing of the ophthalmic products of Smith, Miller & Patch. Orders and inquiries for the products should henceforth be addressed to Messrs. Paines & Byrne (telephone: Perivale 1143).

Distribution Changes.—Schwarz BioResearch, Inc., and Worthington Biochemical Corporation announce new distribution arrangements in the United Kingdom. From March all orders and inquiries should be addressed to the new sole agents in the United Kingdom: Cambrian Chemicals, Ltd., 73 Cherry Orchard Road, Croydon, CR9 6AG, Surrey.

Policy Changes.—Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Waverley House, Aberdeen, Scotland, announce that important price and policy changes affecting their pressurised bronchodilator units take effect on April 1. On that date refill units are being discontinued, and the complete unit trade prices are being reduced. Products affected are pressurised Brovon, PIB, Isovon and PIB plus.

Wax-bound for Slow Release.—Medo-Chemicals, Ltd., 144 Fortess Road, London, N.W.5, state that, in order to prevent gastrointestinal irritation and ulceration from the use of their speciality Hypertane forte, its potassium chloride content is now wax-bound to ensure slow release. The enteric-coated preparation is discontinued. The outer appearance of the product has not been altered.

Transfer to North-east.—Ronson Products, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey, have appointed a works manager for their new advance factory on the Basington Industrial Estate, nr. Newcastle upon Tyne, and plan to have the first assembly line working there within the next five weeks. The company's entire production of electrical

goods is being switched to the north-east from the Isle of Wight, where it has recently been located.

Range of Stock Extended.—Credenhill, Ltd., state that, now that they are housed in larger premises at 224a Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, they are able to offer the trade a more comprehensive stock of elastic and support hosiery and also the full range of Litesome supporters. The showroom is open Monday to Friday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Stronger Use of Colour.—Redesigned packs with increased contents are currently being introduced by Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 260 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, for their Band-Aid washproof plasters. The designs



for the new packs, whilst retaining a likeness to the previous containers, incorporate simplified lettering and a stronger use of colour combining royal blue and bright red on a white ground.

A New Strength.—To facilitate administration of Trasylol in the higher dosage now recommended in the treatment of pancreatitis, and for the control of haemorrhage, FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, have introduced an ampoule containing 100,000 K.I. units in 10 mls (pack a box of five). Ampoules containing 25,000 K.I. units in 5 mls, in packs of five and twenty-five, continue to be available, but the more concentrated preparation allows economies in treatment.

Competitions

Thousand-and-one Prizes.—An Addis baby-powder competition organised by Addis, Ltd., Ware Road, Hertford, budgets for a thousand-and-one prizes of free studio photographs of entrants' babies. The competition is being advertised on Radio London and Radio Caroline.

Bonus Offers

MACDONALD & SON, Portland Mill, Ashton under Lyne, Lancs. Silcot luxury Santowels. Eight-pack bonus on order for two cases No. 1, one case No. 2. Sixteen-pack bonus on order for three cases No. 1, two cases No. 2.

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., Charford Mills, Birmingham 8. Dr. White's sanitary towels. Six packets of New

Lilia towels free with every three cases of Dr. White's towels plus two more packets of New Lilia with every additional case of Dr. White's ordered. On orders for three cases or more. Until April 21.

Premium Offers

CATHY MCGOWAN COSMETICS, LTD., 13 Enford Street, London, W.1. Pair of Pretty Polly nylon micro-mesh stockings with every purchase of a Cathy McGowan hair spray or hair lacquer.

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Brylcreem after-



FOR REDEEMED COUPONS: Self-adhesive container designed for attachment to cash till for collecting redeemed coupons from Brylcreem hairdressing packs.

shave. Coupons on inner flap of small and medium sizes plastic tub cartons entitle to 1s. and 1s. 6d. respectively off price.

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics. Vitapointe hair dressing and conditioner. Sachet of cream shampoo for dry



hair free with 3s. 9d. pack. Special counter display unit available.

REDESIGNED FOR UNIFORMITY: Following the introduction of the "mini" Chloromycetin tincture (veterinary) aerosols, the design of the larger established pack has been amended to conform with the "mini" pack design. Orders for the large pack are now being met by the manufacturers Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex, with the pack illustrated.

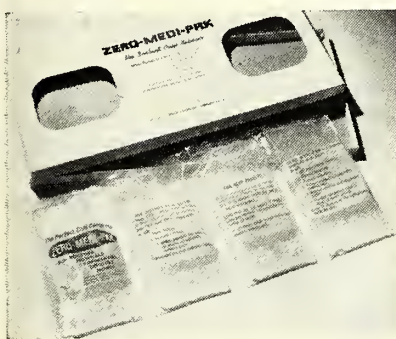


NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

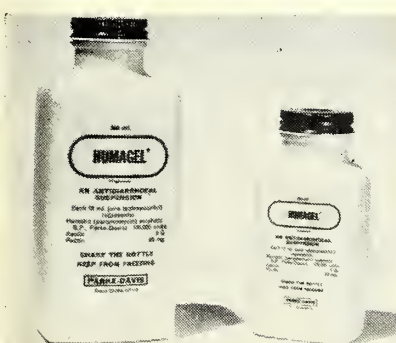
A New Strength for A New Purpose.—Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, have added Provera tablets, 100 mgm., to their list. The new high-potency tablet is indicated in the treatment of certain hormone-dependent neoplasms. Each tablet contains 100 mgm. of medroxyprogesterone acetate. The pack is a bottle of 100.

Pain Relieving Pack.—Zero Pak, a new product available from Hargraves Nicholson & Co., Ltd., Russell Terrace, 129 Back New Bridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1, is when frozen, suitable for immediate relief of pain, control of bleeding and preven-



tion of swelling from bruises and sprains. It is especially suitable for use by hospitals and for first aid purposes because it may be kept in the refrigerator, lasts many times longer than ice, does not melt, may be used repeatedly, and it is sterilisable.

Antidiarrhoeal Suspension.—Parke Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have introduced a fruit-flavoured antidiarrhoeal suspension Humagel, which is understood to combine the adsorbent, demulcent and hydrophilic properties of kaolin and pectin with the potent antibacterial and amoebicidal actions of Humatin (paromomycin sulphate, B.P., Parke, Davis). Humatin is not appreciably absorbed



from the gut and has a wide range of activity against pathogenic enteric bacteria. Clinical studies have demonstrated that it virtually meets the criteria of an ideal intestinal antiseptic. Humagel is indicated for the control of specific and non-specific diarrhoeas and is suitable for administration to both children and adults. It is packed in distinctive yellow plastic bottles of 150 and 360 mls.

Butethamate Specialities.—Rybar Laboratories, Ltd., Tankerton, Kent, have launched an adult antispasmodic mixture Tephamine (for children C.A.M. is suggested). The mixture contains 15 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride and 15 mgm. of 2-diethylaminoethyl- α -phenylbutyrate citrate in each 4 mls. It has a bronchodilatory action and is pleasantly flavoured. The pack is a bottle of 4 fl. oz. They have also added to their Rybar range tab. Rybar co., incorporating the same compound for oral tablet use in asthma and bronchitis. The tablets are issued by the makers in bottles of twenty-five and 100.

Psychotropic Agent.—The Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, have introduced, under the name Integrin, a new psychotropic agent (oxypertine) first synthesised at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute in 1962. Clinical trials in this country and elsewhere are understood to have shown the compound to exert a marked stabilising effect in schizophrenia, possibly its most useful effect being to activate withdrawn schizophrenics so that they become more amenable to rehabilitative measures. There are evidences that Integrin may also be used in other psychotic conditions. The interest of neuro-pharmacologists in the molecular structure of the compound has been considerable because, in addition to resembling some of the major tranquillisers in having a piperazine side-chain, it also has an indole nucleus, which relates it to serotonin, a substance occurring naturally in the brain. Integrin is being made available for use in psychiatric hospitals and for discharged patients under the care of consultants. Recommended oral dose is 80-120 mgm. (2-3 tablets) daily in divided doses. The product is supplied in bottles of 250 light brown scored tablets each containing 40 mgm. of oxypertine.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICALS

Slimming Capsules.—A complete weight reducing plan based on easy to swallow capsules has been launched



by Edwards Harlene, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey. Each Trihex tin capsule contains sodium carboxymethylcellulose, vitamins A, B₆ and E, and safflower oil. The makers point out that in weight reduction the type of food

eaten is more important than the quantity, and consequently the second part of the Trihex tin plan is a selection of balanced menus. The pack in which Trihex tin is issued is a bottle of 80 capsules.

Spray Dressings.—Pigot & Smith Ltd., Leigh Street, Wigan, Lancs. are marketing through pharmacies two



Above: Dispray clear plastic dressing; below: "Nappy Change" foam—new aerosol products of Pigot & Smith, Ltd., Wigan, Lancs.

aerosol products in 6-oz. pressurised containers: Dispray clear plastic dressing and "Nappy Change" foam.

SUNDRIES

Insulated Containers.—Insulex, Ltd., 124 Barlby Road, London, W.10, are introducing a new basket-weave print design on their insulated picnic bags, and are also introducing matching coloured saucers for their insulated cups.

Air Freshener in "Cluster" Pack.—Izal, Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, are now "cluster"-packing their 16-oz. Zal air freshener aerosol. The skin encloses



six aerosols and each outer contains two "cluster" packs, which the makers state, will reduce handling problems and obviate the risk of pilferage from split cases in warehouses.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Rather a Tragedy

SIR,—Of course Joseph Soap must realise that the letters in reply to his were written in a mood of extreme cynicism aggravated, of course, by the recent Appeal Court decision. One point in his letter I must take up, namely that if it does not matter whether the local branch of a firm of company chemists does or does not sell pop records the Pharmaceutical Society is wasting a lot of time and money. For the first time I have been compared unfavourably in a professional sense with the manager of this particular multiple, the entrance to whose store is labelled "Cigarettes—Confectionery." It seems rather a tragedy that whatever the Society tries has to end in dismal failure.

STILL VERY RESIGNED

Clinical Pharmacology

SIR,—We are being treated to a good deal of nonsense on the subject of clinical pharmacology at the present time and as usual the Pharmaceutical Society just sits back and says nothing. Within a week or two the whole thing will have died down and the doctors will take over without any opposition at all. We are, in fact, in a very difficult position. If the doctor wants advice on prescribing he is quite free to decide where he goes for it. If, as in my own hospital, a department of clinical pharmacology is in existence the chances are that he will go to a medically qualified colleague rather than to a pharmacist. Pharmacists are quite powerless to prevent the development of clinical pharmacology as a medical speciality and if the idea catches on we might just as well give up the struggle.

GROUPER

Cutting the Odds

SIR,—The habit of dual visits of representative and area manager is on the increase. I feel the time has come when retail pharmacists, through their National Pharmaceutical Union branches must inform all companies, that whilst being willing to see representatives, dual visits will only be allowed in special circumstances and then only by prior arrangement. My reasons for this change of policy are:

- (1) It will cut down interview time.
- (2) It will allow the representative to do his job without the feeling that his area manager is breathing down his neck, therefore he will do it better.
- (3) It spares me the feeling of being sold goods by intimidation of numbers.

I intend to put this into operation immediately and will notify representatives on their next visit.

ROBT. M. ONLEY,
11 Carlton Road,
Nottingham

A Post Vacant

SIR,—The Council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists has decided in principle to appoint a paid secretary of the

Guild and has requested its honorary officers to explore the means of putting that decision into effect. In view of the difficulties of appointing a person who could at once act as general secretary, it has been decided to appoint someone who would at first carry out relatively routine duties under the guidance of the honorary officers, but will gradually assume more responsibility until he or she is able to become chief executive officer of the Guild. The full conditions under which this appointment will be made have not yet been worked out. Pending the issue of an invitation for formal applications to be submitted for the post, I would be very pleased to hear (in confidence) from anyone who may be interested in a post of this nature, or who knows someone who ought to be approached because they would possibly be interested. Experience in hospital pharmacy will obviously be an advantage but it is not essential. Indeed it is possible that a person without a pharmaceutical qualification might be acceptable.

G. RAINE,
Hon. General Secretary,
GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS,
Pharmaceutical Department
St. George's Hospital, London, S.W.1

Service to Diabetics

SIR,—As your readers may know, the British Diabetic Association runs an advisory service for diabetics. We receive a number of letters from diabetics asking about equipment and drugs available under the National Health Service, and from these letters it would seem as though there may be some misunderstanding amongst chemists as to the supplies which may be prescribed for a diabetic on an EC10, and we felt that a list might be helpful to your readers:—

FOR DIABETICS ON INSULIN

- (1) *Insulin syringe*, B.S.1619, supplied with two Luer needles and one dosage chart, in a strong box. Available in two sizes (1-mil and 2-mil). N.B. The Record insulin syringe is now no longer prescribable under the National Health Service. For use by blind patients, *Pre-set syringe*, B.S. 1619, also available in 1-mil and 2-mil sizes. *Spirit-proof carrying case* for syringe with needle attached, for patients who need to use their syringe when away from home; available in 1-mil and 2-mil sizes. (2) *Hypodermic Needles*. These are available in a variety of sizes but that recommended by this Association for use with insulin syringes is 26G x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (3) *Insulin* of type and strength required. (4) *Cotton Wool*. (5) *Industrial spirit*. (6) Clinitest urine sugar analysis set. Replacement of diagnostic solution tablets, test tubes and droppers as required. (7) Acetest tablets for the assessment of ketonuria.

FOR DIABETICS NOT ON INSULIN

- (1) Oral hypoglycaemic agents as required.
- (2) Clinitest set, as above, or Clinistix or Testape may be used for testing the urine in patients who are not on insulin, and are now prescribable on an EC10.

Should any of your readers wish to make inquiries concerning services for diabetics, or facilities offered by this Association, I shall be very pleased to hear from them.

S. KNIBBS,
Welfare secretary,
BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION,
3 Alfred Place,
London, W.C.1

Appreciated

THANK you for the great assistance THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and especially the *Year Book* gave me during my twenty-five years in the City of London.—H.M.

I'M sorry to cancel THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as I hope to be out of business soon. I'm now in my eightieth year. Again I am very sorry to part with an old friend.—A.R.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

THE prescription shown below, sent in by a Lancashire pharmacist, well qualifies for inclusion in our "Rogue's Gallery."

BRANCH EVENTS

MANCHESTER GOLFERS

Commemorative Trophy

THE annual dinner of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Golfing Society was held on March 1. Tribute was paid to the late Mr. W. E. Phillipson, who had been secretary to the Society for over thirty years. It was decided, unanimously, to institute a Phillipson trophy to commemorate his name and long association with the world of pharmaceutical golfers.

THAMES VALLEY

Drug Addiction

SECRETARY of the London Committee for the Study of Drug Addiction (DR. P. A. L. CHAPPELL) recently addressed the Thames Valley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on current approaches to combating drug addiction. Dr. Chappell first emphasised the distinction between addiction to Dangerous Drugs and addiction to other drugs, and quoted figures illustrating the gravity of the problem. Suggested ways of meeting the problem included:—the detection of prescription forgeries by the alert pharmacist; greater security measures by wholesale drug departments to eliminate the loss of drugs by theft; the possible restriction of the number of outlets through which Dangerous Drugs could legally be authorised; and a possible restriction on the quantities of drugs prescribed. Passing to the diagnosis of addiction Dr. Chappell showed colour transparencies of the scarring injection marks by which many addicts were recognised and described urine, kidney, liver and gall bladder tests, used in the confirmation of addiction and dependence. MR. W. LAWSON proposed a vote of thanks.



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Pharmaceutical Woman-power

FROM the brief details abstracted from the second survey into pharmaceutical man-power, presented by Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) on March 1, it appears that the 1964 forecast of a reduction of 1,000 pharmacists on the register by 1977 is already out-of-date. Speaking at a meeting of the London Branch of the National Association of Women Pharmacists (see p.220), Dr. Parkinson produced some disturbing figures, particularly concerning the rôle of women in pharmacy. It is known that 40 per cent. of students in schools of pharmacy today are women. What the survey revealed has been that one-fifth of their number may be expected to have ceased taking any active part in pharmacy by the age of thirty-five. Of the remainder, nearly two-thirds will be in only part-time employment by the age of forty-five. At the same time, owing to competition from other science-based disciplines, fewer candidates are entering the schools, with the result that, in the past three years, home registrations have averaged only 525 a year against the 650 upon which earlier forecasts had been based. The suggestion that reciprocal registration agreements with overseas countries should be ended would lead to a further fifty registrations a year being lost.

Publication of the full report on the survey (now being discussed between the Society, the Ministry of Health and the Department of Education and Science), and of any revised projections of future man-power, must be awaited before an accurate assessment of the situation can be made. Even from the few figures given, however, it is clear that the number of pharmacists is about to fall sharply as many older members retire without being replaced by pharmacists of a younger generation. It is equally apparent that more pharmacists are needed. Hospital pharmacy is "short of 550 full-time pharmacists"; industry "could absorb a further 200-300." General practice, too, may require a greater intake to achieve the Society's aim of two pharmacists per pharmacy (there was disagreement among the speakers on whether that would automatically be achieved through pharmacy closures—some held that such closures were often in areas that could not do without a pharmaceutical service).

The obvious way to stem the flow from the register is for many more of the "retired" women to return to practice. But that, as was made clear at the meeting, is by no means a simple matter. An apparently insuperable problem lies in the availability of reliable domestic help to assist the pharmacist-mother and, even when

that can be solved, many women feel the need for an extensive refresher course before returning to work. Mr. G. Raine also foresaw difficulties arising from the conflict between the duties of a wife and mother and the need for an emergency hospital pharmaceutical service to be available throughout the twenty-four hours, seven days a week. Other speakers were more optimistic about the prospects for part-time work in general practice.

Clearly, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is faced with warnings that demand urgent action. Specific attention must be paid to making pharmacy more attractive to the male entrant—many careers articles in the past have in fact stressed the suitability of pharmacy for girls, with its opportunities for occasional, part-time work. Re-education by means of refresher courses must be put on a firm footing—perhaps not alone for women pharmacists but also for anyone wishing to brush up his knowledge or to change his sphere of activity. The appointment of the Council Committee to study the question of the planned distribution of pharmacies (see p.231) is given added importance. Hospital practice must be made more remunerative—the Guild of Public Pharmacists now has excellent ammunition in the finding that the salaries of group chiefs fall half-way down the scale for the profession as a whole. Much remains to be done, but time is pressing and decisions taken or not taken now will have a profound effect on the future of pharmacy. The membership should be given an early opportunity to share in the discussions now taking place.

Central Sterile Supply Departments

ACCEPTANCE of C.S.S.D. (Central Sterile Supply Departments) is now widespread within the hospital service, but opinion may well differ on the scope of their activity and their organisation and control. For this reason a report issued this week by the Central and Scottish Health Service Council (see p.225), is of especial interest to hospital pharmacists.

The report comes down heavily in favour of a C.S.S.D. serving the needs of at least 2,000 general beds and associated departments. Hospital pharmacists will readily accept the recommendation that pharmaceutical preparations and bottled fluids should be especially excluded from the activities of the C.S.S.D. and will see the need for standardising dressing packs and other equipment as envisaged in the report.

In order to ensure that an effective C.S.S.D. service shall be provided, regional boards and boards of governors are urged to set up the appropriate machinery to assess their requirements and to co-ordinate facilities. It is to be hoped that pharmacists will be able to play an essential part in such regional planning.

The report recommends that a consultant (preferably a microbiologist) should be appointed to exercise "clinical responsibility" for each C.S.S.D. It is difficult to explain what is meant by such a term and it might have been more to the point if responsibility had been left to a person having a requisite knowledge of sterilisation procedures and the properties of the materials being processed.

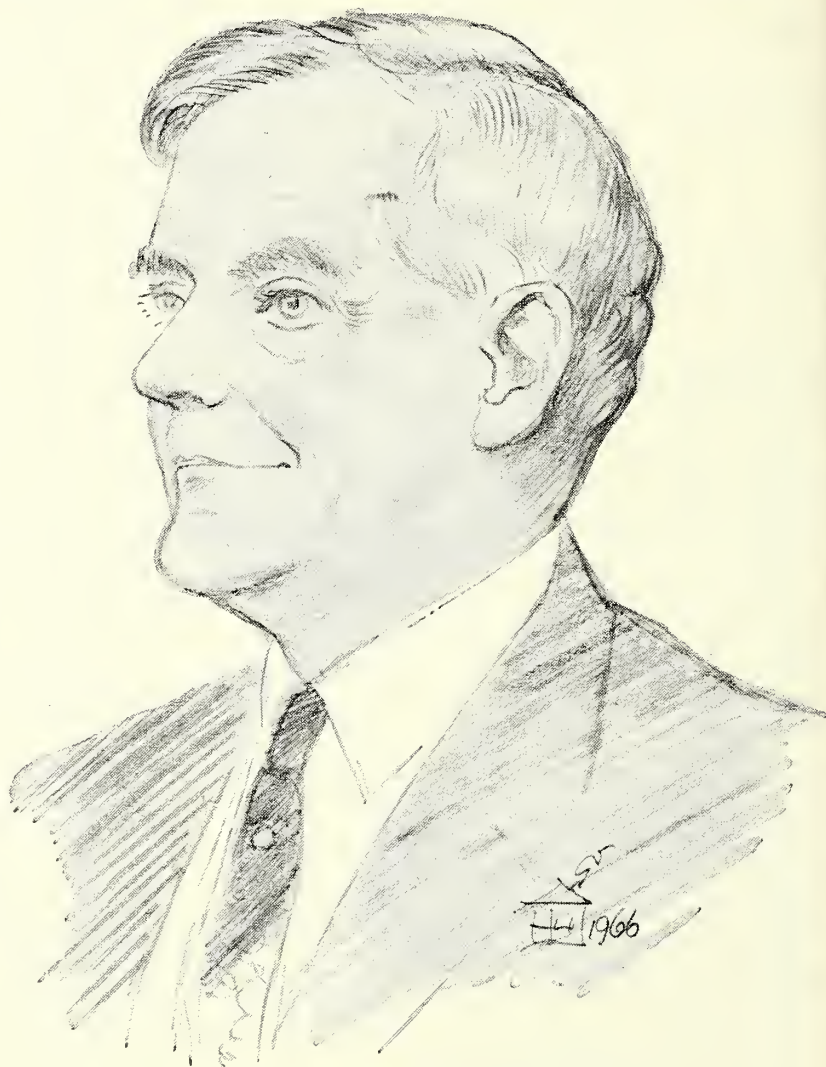
At the C.S.S.D. level the establishment of a User Committee is recommended, and attention is drawn to the contribution of the pharmacist "by virtue of his special training in the fundamental properties of disinfection and sterilisation."

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD

IF a Chelsea variety of the genus Cockney were recognised, namely one born within cycling distance of Chelsea Town Hall, one of its finest exemplars would without question be Mr. D. C. Harrod, B.Sc., F.P.S. Transfer the focus a little westward to Manresa Road and be waiting there at around 9 a.m. during term time and you will see dismounting to enter the school of pharmacy one who has been a devotee of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology (and its predecessors under other names) for almost the whole of his professional career. To many generations of pharmacy students who have passed through the College he must seem almost its personification especially since, under the present head Professor Beckett, he has been in charge of the day-to-day administration of the department. During that period he has come to be almost a father confessor to the undergraduate students of the department.

Mr. Harrod's association with the College in one way or another dates back to his boyhood, for Sloane school, at which he received his earlier general education, was for a time fortuitously accommodated within the College building.

Son of a general-practice pharmacist (the late Mr. C. E. Harrod), Mr. Harrod was born over his father's pharmacy at New King's Road, Parsons Green, still lives there and even lends a hand on Saturday evenings to the present proprietor, Mr. L. W. G. A. Bond. On leaving school in 1929, Mr. Harrod entered the College to study advanced botany, a subject in which (and particularly in British wild plants) his interest stems from a couple of years spent at a boarding school in Oxfordshire. A year later he took up indentures with his father as a pharmaceutical apprentice, fitting in his practical training — as was then allowed — with his College course. In 1933 he gained a B.Sc. degree in chemistry with subsidiary botany, and only then turned his attention to the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination, which he passed in 1934. He returned to Chelsea with the intention of proceeding to a Doctorate in Philosophy, but then events rather took charge. An exceptional influx of pharmacy students in that year prompted the head of the department (then Mr. Charles Morton) to invite him to help out as demonstrator. At the end of the term he went on to the full-time staff of the College to teach pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceuticals. Early in the 1939-45 war, when Mr. Denston was seconded to the Ministry of Health for work on penicillin, Mr. Harrod took over the teaching of pharmacognosy, and now doubles that subject with forensic pharmacy. Since 1950 he has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's examining board (he was chairman of the pharmacognosy panel in 1960-61). He was an external examiner in pharmacognosy, University of Wales, 1960-62 and is currently an external examiner in pharmacognosy at the University of Aston in Birmingham. For London



Mr. D. C. HARROD

University he was an examiner in pharmacognosy, 1950-63, and since 1964 has been an assessor in both pharmacognosy and in the Law Relating to Pharmacy.

He is a member (since 1956) of the surgical dressings and (since 1960) of the pharmacognosy A subcommittees of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and (since 1958) of the Crude Drugs Committee of the British Pharmacopoeia. He is also a member of the panel advising the Science Committee (Pharmacognosy) on the Pharmaceutical Society's collection of materia medica and herbarium.

No ex-student of Chelsea, if asked Mr. Harrod's principal outside interest could fail to answer "music". At social functions of Chelsea students and ex-students his musical contributions, as impresario and executant, have become traditional. In the days when there was an organ at the College he played on it, and when later a College

orchestra was formed he became one of its members and has played with it ever since. He still plays the organ too, but now on Sundays, at the church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

Students in recent sessions have had inestimable advantage from another of Mr. Harrod's interests. They have had access to his private collection of rare herbals and de luxe editions of books on medicinal plants, together representing a considerable treasure-house of information and interest. How great a privilege that is to them is something which perhaps many do not come to realise until much later, when, established in their career, they come to think back on their college days. They will then see it, perhaps, as a characteristically generous gesture on the part of a mentor whose nature it is to give generously of himself and as one of many reasons why they continue to hold Mr. Harrod in high esteem and affection.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN COMMITTEE TO PROBE PLANNED DISTRIBUTION

Subjects and speakers announced for professional sessions at Blackpool

A SPECIAL committee of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has been appointed to examine the question of planned distribution of pharmacies. Its members are Messrs. J. C. BLOOMFIELD (president), A. Aldington (vice-president) and H. Steinman (treasurer), W. A. Beanland, J. B. Grosset, A. Howells, J. P. Kerr and C. W. Maplethorpe. News of the appointment of the committee was given by THE PRESIDENT at the March meeting of the Council of the Society.

MR. J. E. BALMFORD, presenting the minutes of the meeting of the Registration Committee, provided an analysis giving the year of registration and year of retirement of 95 women pharmacists.

REGISTERED	RETIRED						
	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54	1955-59	1960-66
1930 to 1934 ..	1	8	4	8	6	5	8
1935 to 1939 ..	—	2	12	21	8	9	8
1940 to 1944 ..	—	—	1	8	8	9	10
1945 to 1949 ..	—	—	—	2	11	20	21
1950 to 1954 ..	—	—	—	—	3	23	58
1955 to 1959 ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	88
1960 to 1967 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	25

The Benevolent Fund Committee reported that the fund had received a legacy of £250 from the estate of Annie Stackhouse, Burnley, Lancs, and that grants had been made or were being recommended for six members, eight widows of members and two orphans.

MR. W. J. TRISTRAM (chairman) presented the minutes of meetings of the Organisation and Public Relations Committees. Speakers for the professional sessions at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Blackpool, 1967, would be Mr. C. G. Drummond, on the pharmacist's responsibilities to the professions and the general public, and Messrs. F. W. Adams and K. W. Youings on pharmacists and the supply of veterinary medicines. Information and a ticket application form had been sent to over 2,000 pharmacists in the region for the regional conference in Birmingham on March 12. Accommodation for the conference at Cambridge on March 19 had been reserved at Churchill College.

A recommendation concerning the circumstances in which a member of Council might speak against Council policy was referred back for further consideration.

Drug Safety

MRS. E. J. M. LEIGH presented a report of a meeting of the National Home Safety Committee. The Greater London Home Safety Council had in a report, she said, expressed concern at the sale of aspirins, etc., in retail establishments other than pharmacies. A motion recommending more extensive control of such products had been lost. A meeting had been arranged between the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the Chocolate, Cocoa and Confectionery Manufacturers' Association to discuss the problem of drugs that resembled sweets. A motion was carried "That RoSPA be asked to report to Executive Councils the problem of indistinct writing by chemists of instructions on pill boxes."

The Organisation Committee reported having decided to continue consideration at its next meeting of a memorandum "Communication with the Membership." The Committee recommended that a document, *Newsletter Notes*, should be sent to branch secretaries for use in the preparation of branch newsletters. The information was of a confidential nature for pharmacists only.

The recommendation was accepted in principle that all pharmacies should be supplied with leaflets for distribution on pharmacy as a career and should be offered laminated plastic showcards on the same subject. An estimate of the cost was being prepared.

Careers Publicity

An advertisement for pharmacy had been published in a *Birmingham Post* "Modern Careers Survey" on February 24, with an editorial note on pharmacy in the same issue. An attempt to assess the value of such publicity by reference to the number of inquiries received from the Midlands about pharmacy as a career would be made.

The Committee endorsed a view expressed at recent meetings of heads of schools of pharmacy that once a year headmasters and careers masters from local schools should be entertained at the schools of pharmacy. It was recommended that heads of schools of pharmacy should be informed that, during the next twelve months, the Society would be willing to assist in meeting schools' expenses incurred in entertaining headmasters and careers masters, or in providing a panel of speakers. It was noted that the heads of schools of pharmacy thought that the careers literature currently available was adequate for its purpose.

The recommendations were adopted.

THE TREASURER (Mr. H. Steinman) presented the minutes of the meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, which reported that the cost to the Society of the selective employment tax had been reduced by establishing that the tax paid in respect of the Birdsgrove House staff and Society's welfare officer should be refunded on charitable grounds. A refund of tax and a premium had been obtained in respect of the staff employed on the Society's journal. The original estimate of £8,500 in a year had therefore been reduced by £620 for Birdsgrove House and £1,150 for the journal staffs.

The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Publications Committee included a report on income and expenditure for the Society's journal showing that the cost per member for 1966 had been about 6s. 9d.

The minutes of the meeting of the Practice Committee, and of the sub-committee on industrial practice, were presented by the chairman of the Practice Committee (MR. J. P. KERR) who stated that the Ministry of Health had not yet received clarification on the doctor's position in regard to dispensing by doctors in rural practices. So soon as that was forthcoming a meeting would be called between representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, and Ministry of Health.

A meeting to discuss health centres, group practices, redevelopments and new estates and the provision of pharmaceutical services would be held in the near future between representatives of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Pharmaceutical Society and between representatives of those three bodies and the Ministry of Health.

After a circular letter from a manufacturer of oral contraceptives to doctors had been discussed, it was resolved to place the letter before the next joint meeting of the Society and the British Medical Association when the distribution of oral contraceptives was discussed.

A branch of the Society had objected to the direct approach made by the Society to the local authority to co-opt a pharmacist to its health committee. It was thought that by so doing the local efforts to the same ends

had been jeopardised. It was recommended that a suitable reply should be sent to the branch.

The National Health Services (Family Planning) Bill, currently before Parliament, was considered with particular regard to the effects it might have on the supply of oral contraceptives through pharmacies in general practice. It was resolved that the implications of the Bill should be examined and a report prepared.

Analytical Service

The subcommittee considered that a useful service to industry could be provided by the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences in analysing preparations for export etc., when the kind of service required was not available elsewhere. It was recommended that the Department should proceed with work of that nature.

The Committee agreed with the recommendation of the Law Committee that the composition of new medicaments should be declared in terms of active proportion of drug with an indication of the form in which that active portion was present (the Law Committee reconsidered its decision taken at its November meeting). The proposal had been put forward by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry; it was claimed that it would bring formula declarations in Great Britain into line with the recommendations of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and of practice in the industry of Europe. The Committee's attention was drawn to a request from a department of pharmacology in a school of medicine for A.B.P.I. members to send drug catalogues and price lists direct to the medical school. The Committee considered that that was a matter for liaison between the hospital pharmacist and the medical school, and resolved that the matter should be brought to the attention of the hospital practice subcommittee.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers' practice of including package circulars giving full details of a preparation with uses, contraindications, side-effects, etc., had been discussed, and it was agreed that, many such leaflets having little use where the preparation to be used by the patient, the practice was for the pharmacist to discard them. The pharmacist, it was suggested, should be able to provide information required by doctor or patient from literature on new products systematically collected. The index of new products published by the Society was considered to be one such source of information. However, it was recommended that no action should be taken until it was seen that an adequate substitute for product-information leaflets could be provided by the industry.

Different manufacturers' coding systems for their tablets had resulted in several conflicting codes for individual tablets. After discussing the matter, the Committee recommended that the representatives who would be attending the joint committee of the Pharmaceutical Society and British Medical Association on March 6 should reaffirm the Society's opposition to the identification of individual drugs with letters and numbers, and the Society's support for the principle of pharmacological coding of tablets.

The recommendations were adopted.

Second Thoughts on Antihistamines

The minutes of the meeting of the Law Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT). At its previous meeting the Committee had decided that representations should be made to the Home Office suggesting that antihistamines should be included in Schedule 1 of the Poisons Rules and not in Schedule 4B. The A.B.P.I. had now expressed the view that the existing degree of control was adequate and asked that the Society should not forward its alternative proposals to the Poisons Board until the A.B.P.I. had prepared a submission on the subject. The Association had been informed that the Society's proposals had already been sent to the Home Secretary but that the Council would be glad to hear the A.B.P.I. proposals in due course.

During January 1967 the premises of 1121 authorised sellers and 163 traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors. Twenty-three cases of alleged infringements of the Pharmacy Acts were considered, and it was recommended that proceedings should be instituted against three authorised sellers and one trader, and that consent should be sought for authority to prosecute three traders, and to send warning letters to thirteen authorised sellers and two traders. Warning letters had been sent to seven authorised sellers and twenty traders in respect of minor breaches under the Pharmacy Act. The recommendations of the second report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Drug Addiction were, it was reported, being considered by the Government. The question of supply of Dangerous Drugs to addicts elsewhere than at treatment centres had been discussed at a meeting at the Ministry of Health attended by representatives of the Home Office, of the Chemist Contractors' Committee and the Society. A further report would be made to the Law Committee. The recommendations were adopted.

MR. W. M. DARLING presented the minutes of the Ethical Committee. In view of the uncertainty arising from the Appeal Court judgment in the *Dickson v. Pharmaceutical Society* case and the further appeal to the House of Lords, it was decided not to bring a motion on advertising by pharmacists to the annual general meeting in May but to leave the matter in abeyance until after the House of Lords judgment. The recommendations were adopted.

Any Business Questions?

Our partnership agreement was for a fixed period of ten years. The period comes to an end on April 30. Must we enter into a new agreement before then?

If you wish to alter the main terms of your agreement a new partnership deed is necessary. Otherwise if you continue after the end of the partnership term, the old provisions remain in force so long as you and your partner do nothing to bring the partnership to an end. That is then termed a partnership at will and is perfectly valid.

My pharmacy is in a freehold property owned by my company. The only shareholders are my wife and I. If the freehold is sold at a profit will the company pay capital gains tax. We are thinking of winding the company up. What would be the position then?

If the property is sold the company will be liable to corporation tax at 40 per cent. on any profit. If then the company is liquidated you will be liable for capital gains tax at 30 per cent. on any gain on the shares, so that the same profit may be taxed twice. If however you liquidate the company taking the assets *in specie*, you will pay capital gains tax on the gain of the shares based on the market value of the assets you receive. If you then sell the property, there will probably be no gain on the second transaction so that you should save considerably.

I wish to change my accountant. When my company was formed my accountant took one share (free) as a subscriber. Have I now to pay for that share, and can I change my accountant before I do so?

If your accountant really owns the share, that is to say it was always intended to be his in his own right and not as your nominee, you must pay the market value if he is willing to sell. There is no reason, however, why you should not change your accountant. When a change is required in a small private company the accountant acting will normally resign. If he refuses you may give twenty-eight days' special notice to the company of your intention to propose a resolution to appoint another auditor. You will then be required to hold a general meeting to pass it.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY NO DIVERSION OF FUNDS

From "Strictly Business," by O. Henry

NEXT, Jacob selected the best endowed college he could scare up and presented it with a \$200,000 laboratory. The college did not maintain a scientific course, but it accepted the money and built an elaborate lavatory instead, which was no diversion of funds so far as Jacob ever discovered.

, when a lipstick comes out of its mould, it is rotated in a flame, it requires a gloss. Repetition of the turning heightens the gloss. But if, of course, each flaming had to be done by a skilled operative, that would put up the cost. So why not send the rotating lipstick along a moving belt and ignite flames at suitable intervals along the belt?

Obvious? None more so—at least in principle, and once the idea has been made. In practice, not without its problems. How many flammings? At what interval? Can the gas be used from the mains or would cylindered propane prove a more reliable result?

The answers to those and a host of comparable questions were sought and found by Yardley of London, Ltd., before they finalised the plans for their factory at Basildon new town, Essex. The flamed lipsticks are cited to exemplify the close scrutiny that was applied to every method and process carried out at the former Stratford factory. Nothing had to be done in any other way simply because the method at that time in use had come to seem a matter of course.

Points in the Planning

To a visitor at the new factory it is apparent that the planning in detail, the layout and design of the works as a whole, has been of a high order of quality and intensity. In the filling of all plenty of elbow room has been allowed at—and around—each production line, both for the work itself and for the movement of servicing between them. Even so, the containers wanted for the filling and packing at each line were assembled beforehand in a special marshalling area separated off at one end. The actual products to be filled into the containers come down by pipes from a bulk production area on the floor above. Labels and other small accessories are handed out over a counter centrally placed along one side of the hall.

Both the production and administration blocks are equipped with high-

velocity heating and ventilating systems, installed by Woods of Colchester, Ltd., and operating quietly with axial flow fans and silencers.

In the organisation of the whole of the work of the factory fork-lift play a central part. The raw materials arriving from suppliers are palletted and

wrapped they are returned by truck to the warehouse. And when customers' orders are assembled, trucks take them to the loading bay to start them on the journey.

The system demands great flexibility of control, and in fact there is communication by radio between foremen, truck drivers and a central control point. It demands also wide corridors and sound floors, and both are strikingly apparent. Main corridors on either side of the production hall are 12 ft. wide and wholly surfaced in blocks of an African red hardwood—pleasing to walk on and to look at and durable to withstand the traffic of loaded trucks without damage. In the warehouse areas the floors, laid by an American firm, are of an exceptionally hard (indeed unscratchable) concrete giving a wax-like surface that yields no dust and only becomes harder and smoother with use.

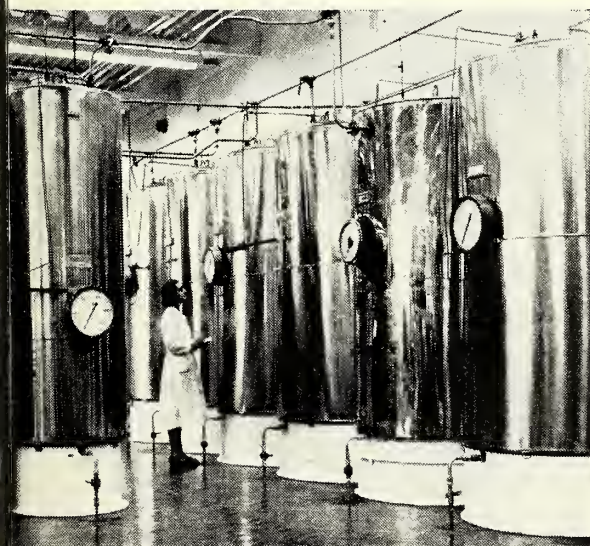
The Clue of the Multi-flamed Lipstick

Why the Yardley factory
at Basildon
comes so close
to the efficiency expected
when it was planned

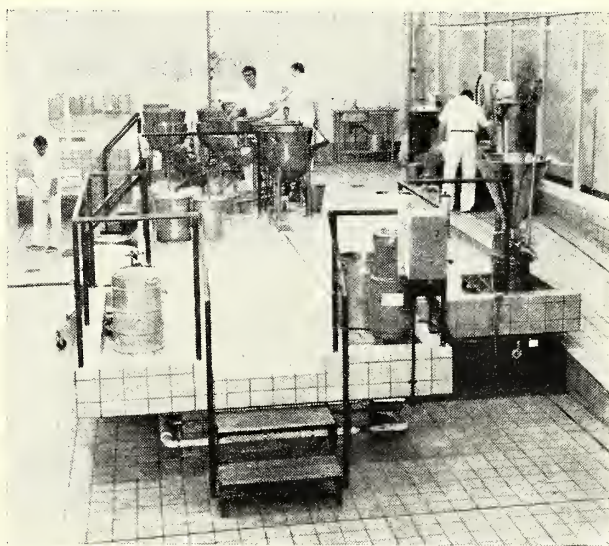
taken by truck from the loading bay to be stacked in the warehouse. When they are needed for processing they are taken by truck on to a 6-ton lift, raised to first-floor level and piloted to the point of use. When the products have been filled, labelled, cartoned and

Site and Layout

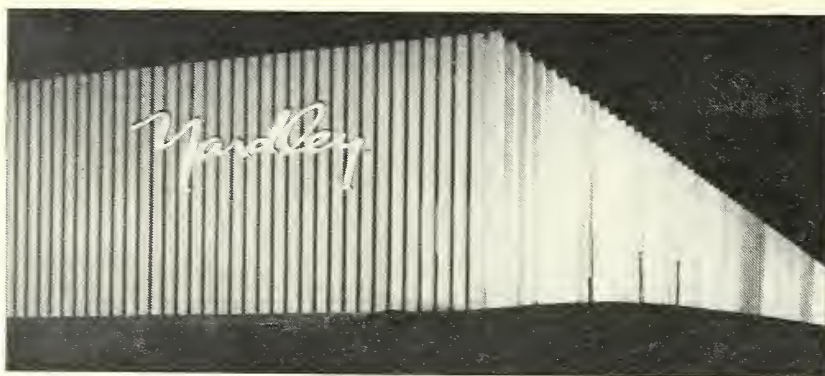
The present buildings occupy 7 acres of a 19-acre site, of which a further 5 acres may eventually be used for buildings, one of which—a new administrative building—is already planned. Existing floor space totals 375,000 sq. ft., of which 90,000 sq. ft. is given over to manufacture and production, warehousing accounts for 120,000 sq. ft., assembly and packing for 26,000 sq. ft. and the loading bay for 20,000 sq. ft., the remainder being taken up by offices, canteen, boiler house, etc. As will be seen, the architects, Morgan Branch & Partners, have integrated them into a handsomely proportioned whole, obtaining harmony from the constructional elements themselves (for example the vertical mullions separating the "invisible" windows) and not from any applied decorations. The buildings incorporate fruitful ideas put forward by Messrs. Yardley themselves. The flooring has already been mentioned. Other ideas include the horizontal (and removable) trough inserted into the inner walls at a convenient level, enabling the walls



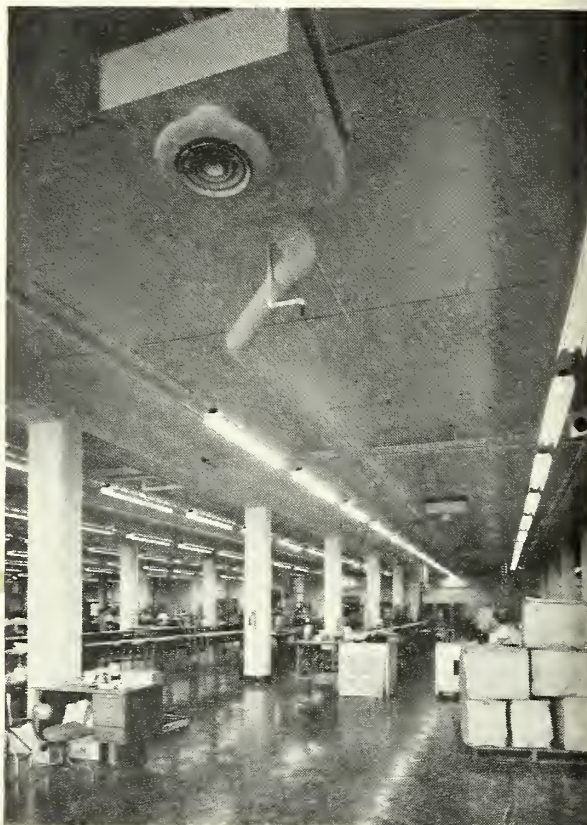
Row of stainless steel storage vessels for perfumery materials.



Tiled floor and platform of the section in which creams and ointments are made.



Left: The factory at night, showing one of three illuminated signs installed by Claudgen, Ltd. The signs are in blue Perspex. Right: Lipstick "kitchen" in which the various mixes are blended at controlled temperatures.



Above: General view of the warehouse showing one of the fork-lift trucks stacking components until required for use. Left: Control point from which the movements of the fork-lift trucks are directed. Right: Part of the production hall with view of the heating and ventilating system above.

to be washed down and the washings removed (without mess on the factory floor or interruption of work); and the doorway dimensions: each is 12 ft. high and at least 6 ft. wide so that trucks, even when fully loaded, can go to any part of the works. Not only are all the production services built in, but the ceilings/floors are already pierced for pipelines in new positions if new conveyor-belt runs call for installation (up to 40 per cent. expansion of current maximum production). All conveyor-belt runs, too, have been made to the length of the longest re-

quired for any product, thus permitting complete interchangeability.

One secret of the full success of the advance planning was that the workers themselves were consulted and kept fully in the picture from the start. As each section or department was planned the drawings were displayed in the former Carpenter's Road factory for all to see and criticise, and many valuable suggestions were thrown up in consequence. The "general" inspections were supplemented by special sessions of consultation with the personnel in each department. By-products of that enlightened system were that everybody became keenly interested in the change. Fear of the future was minimised and an exceptionally high proportion of workers elected to stay with the company after the removal. The transfer was planned with equal

attention to detail and to human reactions, and effected with equal smoothness so that—despite the size and complication of much of the plant that had to be taken down, transported and re-erected, no department was out of action for more than ten days. The factory is quite evidently a "happy ship." There is no "clocking-in," for example, yet lateness is no problem. Rather is there a keenness to be on time to get started in conditions entirely pleasant for work. The work is, too, democratically organised. In the canteen, for example, the menu is the same for directors, executives and workers alike and all are free to use the recreational and social facilities generously available in an "amenities wing." The company are proud of their factory and very ready to show it to parties of interested visitors.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MARCH 8: Although there were a number of price movements among CRUDE DRUGS, no set pattern was established on the past week's trading.

PERU BALSAM maintained its firm price, spot adding threepence per lb. to the previously advanced level. Adjustments were made in CINNAMON BILLS, some grades being dearer while others were cheaper. CHERRY BARK was down by a penny per lb. and IPECACUANA from both Matto Grosso and Colombia by one shilling. PEPPERS from the East Indies were dearer. The continued lack of supplies and high prices of Canadian SENEGA has caused more interest to be shown in the Japanese root. Although the latter material is not official, there is a possibility that recognition may be given to it in the near future. Canary Isles COCHINEAL and Spanish SAFFRON were considerably dearer. GUM ACACIA was up by 15s. per cwt. MACE from origin fell by 2s. per lb.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS the firmer one of Chinese ANISE was maintained with a further increase of sixpence per lb., while Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE at 5s. 6d. was 1s. 6d. Shipment offers of PALMAROSA were withdrawn and old holders were 20s. per kilo dearer. TCHOULI was down 4s. per lb. and SEMARY by sixpence.

One manufacturer of BISMUTH SALTS revised higher rates ranging from 1s. 6d. per kilo extra for the SALICYLATE and SUBGALLATE to 3s. 3d. of the RBONATE.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Crystals, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo bags, 5s. 10s. per kilo.

AMIDOPYRIN.—Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) one-kilo lots, 96s. 6d.; 10-99 kilos, 94s. 6d. per kilo. The MONONITRATE is 100s. and 5s. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—1-kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 3s. per kilo; 25 kilos, 29s. Coated is 2s. 6d. per kilo more and SODIUM ASCORBATE 7s. 10 more than the acid.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50	50	250
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ARBONATE ...	81 1	79 3	78 3
LYCLATE ...	74 10	73 0	—
BGALLATE ...	70 4	68 6	—
BNITRATE ...	74 10	73 0	72 0

BRUCINE.—In 1,000-oz. lots, ALKALOID is 5s. per oz. and SULPHATE, 16s. per oz.

CAFFEINE.—HYDRATE in 50-kilo lots and over, 25s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 20s. 11d.

CALAMINE.—50-kilo lots, 4s. 3½d. per kilo, 1,000 kilo, 4s. 2½d. kilo.

CALCIFEROL.—1-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in 50 bags, ex works. PREPARED powder, £2 10s. per ton.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused 3s. 11d. per lb. in 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per kilo 11,511s.

CHLOROXYLENOL.—B.P.C. 5s. 10d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CITRATES.—(Per kilo):—

	50 kilos	250 kilos	1,000 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM ...	5 4	4 10	4 8
POTASSIUM...	5 7	5 1	4 11
IRON AND AMMONIUM ...	9 8	9 4	9 1

CORTISONE.—1-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE OR ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home-trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9 cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.).

CREOSOTE.—B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 16s. 6d. per kilo; 500 kilos, 16s.

CRISOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gal. in 5-gall lots.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

DICOPHANE (D.D.T.).—1-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIENOSTROL.—B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

EMETINE.—One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.

EPHEDRINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 3d. per oz.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 147s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £16 10s. per kilo.

GLUCOSE.—(Per ton) MONOHYDRATE, B.P., powder, £71 10s. delivered in 1-ton lots; ANHYDROUS, £134. LIQUID, 43° Baumé from £58 2s. yd. (5-drum lots).

HEXAMINE.—B.P.C. 1959, 50-kilo lots are 6s. per kilo.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE.—50-kilos lots, 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

HISTAMINE.—The ACID PHOSPHATE is £200 per kilo.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo lots, 1,181s.

INOSITOL.—1-kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

IODIDES.—(Per kilo). POTASSIUM, 21s. 6d. (for 50-kilo lots). SODIUM, 28s. 6d. (for 25-kilo lots). AMMONIUM, 46s. 6d.

IODINE.—RESUBLIMED in less than 50-kilo lots, 30s. 6d. per kilo; 50 kilos and over, 29s. 9d. Minimum delivered rates for CRUDE is 13s. 7d. per kilo.

IODOFORM.—Powder (per kilo), 55s. 3d. in 50-kilo lots; less than 50 kilos, 56s. 9d. Crystals are 6s. 6d. per kilo more.

MENAPHTHONE.—(100-kilo lots). B.P. 110s. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 78s. per kilo for 100-kilo lots.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo). 1-kilo 31s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 28s. 6d.

NICOTINIC ACID.—1-kilo, 26s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 23s. 6d. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

D-PANTHENOL.—1 to 9 kilos, 170s. per kilo.

PYRIDOXINE.—1-kilo, 185s. per kilo; 10 kilos, 182s. 6d.; 25 kilos upwards, 177s. 6d. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE.—1-kilo, 172s. and 10 kilos, 168s. per kilo. Feed-grade, minimum 96 per cent., 160s. and 155s. respectively.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1- to 9-kilo lots.

VITAMIN A.—ACETATE powder 325,000 i.u. per gm. from 70s. to 75s. per kilo; 500,000 i.u. per gm., 105s. to 132s. 6d. Oily concentrate, up to 10,000 m.i.u., 25d. per m.i.u. down to 2d. m.i.u. for 50-100,000 m.i.u.

VITAMIN D.—D2 powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D3 in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm ampule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural d-alpha tocopheryl acetate, 1,000 i.u. gm., £16 per kilo; 10 kilos, £15 12s. 6d. per kilo. Acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1 kilo, £25 5s. and £24 10s. as to quantity.

Ethyl Alcohol

FERMENTATION grades in tank wagon lots per proof gall.:—ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. GAY LUSSAC, 66 overproof): where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries. All excluding duty.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities: the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000 40-gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R. R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. in 40-gall. drums).

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more: 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 galls. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon) for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10-gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery 500 gall. upwards. 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall., tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spanish *napellus* short at 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d. c.i.f.

AGAR.—Kobe No. 1 for shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot cleared. Spanish scarce at 26s. 6d., duty paid.

ALOE.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 230s.; shipment, 215s., c.i.f. and Curacao, 400s. spot nominal; shipment, 385s., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid, f.a.q. for shipment, 117s. 6d., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, quoted at 195s. per cwt.

ASAEOTIDA.—Persian quoted at £19 cwt.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, cleared, spot, 35s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 11s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; PERU: spot, 16s.; shipment, normally 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P. from 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. 3d. per lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 10d. c.i.f. HERB. 3s. 3d. spot; ROOT, 1s. 11d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block B.P.C., spot £27 per cwt.

BUCHU.—Spot, 9s. 6d. per lb. nominal; shipment, 9s. to 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Mozambique root, 125s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder for shipment, 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 21s. 6d., spot; shipment, 16s., c.i.f. Prime seed, spot, 33s. 6d.; shipment, 29s. 9d., c.i.f.

CASCARA.—Spot, 245s. per cwt.; shipment, also 245s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Lignea*, whole for shipment, no offers; spot, 360s. per cwt., duty paid.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers, 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, on spot 2s. 8d. per lb.; shipment 2s. 5d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Zanzibar, spot, 365s. per cwt., shipment, 300s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 400s., 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

CINCHONA BARK.—*Succirubra* from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. according to test.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 130s. cwt. spot; shipment, 100s., c.i.f.; Ceylon QUILLS for shipment, five 0's 11s., two 0's 9s. 6d., seconds, 8s., quillings, 5s. 3d. lb., all c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar, standard grade, spot quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 19s. 6d. spot, 19s., c.i.f.; black brilliant, spot, 21s. and shipment, 20s., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. spot, and 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark from 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb., on the spot; shipment, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d., c.i.f.

COLOCYNT PULP.—Spot, 3s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 9d.

CUBEBS.—Spot quoted at 285s. cwt.

DANDELION.—Root is 165s. per cwt., spot, shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 11s. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 6d. c.i.f., nominal, Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN.—Root is firm at 215s. per cwt., spot, and 210s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 70s., spot, shipment, 80s., c.i.f.; peeled, spot, 150s., shipment, 140s., c.i.f. African, spot, 210s., shipment, 150s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 265s., shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 190s.; shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 45s. per lb., c.i.f., spot, 50s. 6d. Costa Rican, 61s., spot; forward, 57s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 51s., shipment, 47s. 6d., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. per lb. on spot; shipment, 3s. 9d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 1s. 11d.

MACE.—No. 1 broken, has been reduced to 12s. 6d., lb., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese shipment, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s. 6d. duty paid, Brazilian for shipment, 30s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 34s., duty paid.

MERCURY.—Spot, £175 per flask of 76 lb., ex warehouse.

MYRRH.—Spot is now 430s. cwt.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot defectives, 5s. 3d.; shipment, 4s. 9d., c.i.f.; sound, unsorted, 7s. 6d.; spot; 7s. 3d. c.i.f.; for shipment; 80's, 12s. spot; shipment, 9s. 3d., c.i.f., East Indian for shipment, b.w.p., 4s. 3d., 110's, 8s. 9d.; 80's, 9s. 6d., all c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 3d. per lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 2s. 8d. spot; shipment, 2s. 3½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 285s. per cwt. c.i.f. Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 8½d. lb. duty paid.

PIMENTO.—Sellers of Jamaican at 740s. per cwt., c.i.f., for shipment up to June 30.

PODOPHYLLUM.—*Emodi* 195s., per cwt. spot; shipment, 170s., c.i.f.

QUILLAI.—Spot is offered at 175s. per cwt. and shipment at 165s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 12s. to 30s. per lb. spot.

SAEERON.—Mancha superior, spot, 1000s. per lb.; Rio, 925s.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 250s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 160s., spot. CELERY.—Indian quoted at 160s., spot; shipment, 155s., c.i.f., quoted. CORIANDR.—Moroccan nominally 135s., duty paid. Rumanian splits, 120s., duty paid for small quantities only. Shipment, Moroccan 117s. 6d., c.i.f. Rumanian splits, 94s., c.i.f., for March-April. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 265s.; Iranian, 250s., duty paid; shipment, Iranian, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian spot, 115s.; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese cleared. Indian, secondhand sellers asking 155s., spot; for shipment, 135s.; c.i.f., quoted. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 82s. 6d., duty paid; shipment firm at 70s., c.i.f.

MUSTARD.—English, 70s. to 95s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, Canadian, 35s. per lb.; shipment, 35s., c.i.f. nominal; Japanese, 18s. 6d. duty paid.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES, spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 3d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s. 1d., c.i.f. PODS Tinnevely hand-picked quoted from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4½d.; manufacturing, 1s. 3d., shipment, 1s. 2d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 3s. 9d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 135s. per cwt.; shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—*Kombe*, spot 40s. lb., nominal.

STYRAX.—Spot, 24s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRACACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £220 to £225 per cwt.; No. 2, £200 to £205.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 100s. per cwt.; shipment, 90s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 200s. per cwt.; shipment, 190s., c.i.f. Continental root, 425s., spot; shipment, 410s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'—For shipment, Angola, 545s., c.i.f.; Turkish, 560s. for 50 kilos, c.i.f.; nominal. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., nominal. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 265s.; shipment, 260s., c.i.f., prime yellow spot, 430s.; shipment, 395s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

ANISE.—Chinese, spot, 11s. 6d. lb.; shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, spot, 20s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb. CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese for shipment 4s. 2d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot £143 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CHENOPodium.—From 38s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 23s.; Seychelles leaf rectified from 9s. 9d., spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10½d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 5s. 3d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 3s. 10½d. in bond; 3s. 8d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 2d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 6d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gal. drums is 12s. per gall, plus 30s. deposit on drum. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-stone lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDE.—From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBEBS.—Spot supplies of English are 90s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 120s. per lb. imported 90s. to 100s.

DILL.—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 8s. 9d. per kilo in bond; shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 87s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—West Indian small lots on spot at 12s. 9d. per lb. Florida, 14s.

LEMON.—Sicilian 26s. to 46s., spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 24s. 6d. per kilo shipment, 24s., c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 73s.-74s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet 5s. per lb.; Spanish, 20s.; Sicilian bitter, 65s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, nominal; spot, 170s. per kilo.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 50s. to 52s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 36s., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—Forward shipment offers at 17s. duty paid.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 16s. 3d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, spot, nominal. East Indian for shipment, 275s. per kilo, c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 74s. to 80s. per lb. Chinese, spot, 72s. 6d. per kilo, shipment, 68s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, March 7: Competitive conditions brought QUININE SULPHATE down 5 cents per oz. to \$1.72 and QUINIDINE SULPHATE down 48 cents to \$3.06. HYDRASTIS was up 50 cents at \$4 lb. and BENZOIN up 25 cents at \$9; COPAIBA BALSAM at 80 cents (up 5 cents); BUCHU at \$1.40 (15 cents) and SARSAPARILLA 60 cents (up 10 cents). GERANIUM OILS from various sources were up 50 cents lb.; also white CAMPHOR OIL at 50 cents (up 10 cents) and GRAPEFRUIT, \$1.90 (15 cents). CARAWAY at \$6 per lb. was down 25 cents and LAVANDIN at \$3 (25 cents).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," February 22,
No. 4617

or pharmaceutical preparations and substances

FRAMADION, 897,032, by Biofarma, S.A., Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. LUCATYL, 900,283, by H. Lundbeck & Co. A.S., Copenhagen, Denmark. GAVISCON, 901,902, by Ferring, A.B., Malmö 9, Sweden.

or plasters and wadding, all for medical or surgical use; bandages, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances; sanitary clothing (5)

Device, 898,110, BELMEDICAL, B898,114, by Bell's Medical Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

or deodorants and anti-perspirants (5)

REXONA, 899,531, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

or antiseptic preparations and antiseptic powders, all for topical application (5)

UFIDE, 900,511, by Pigot & Smith, Ltd., Wigan, Lancs.

or pharmaceutical and medical preparations

SATYL, 895,571, by N.V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken V/H Brocades-Stheeman & Pharmacia, Amsterdam, Holland.

or infants' and invalids' foods (5) and for feeding bottles and parts (10)

NURSETTE, B8895,686-87, by Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville 21, Indiana, U.S.A.

"Trade Marks Journal," March 1, No. 4618

or washing soda, polishing preparations, cleaning preparations, starch for laundry use, bleaching preparations for laundry and domestic purposes; household soap, toilet soap and soap flakes (3)

WINFIELD, 872,973, by F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.1.

or non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and preparations for the hair (3)

LANADOR, 882,410, by Coriolanus, A.G., Binningen, Switzerland.

or detergents and degreasing preparations, one being for use in industrial or manufacturing processes; soaps; preparations for cleaning the skin; bleaching preparations for laundry and domestic purposes; etc. (3)

LIXALL, 884,697, by Sweepodust Co., Ltd., Southport, Lancs.

or cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, preparations for the hair, non-medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp, shampoos and soap (3)

PICTURE PERFECT, B885,761, by Clairol Incorporated, New York, U.S.A.

or non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetic preparations, soaps, perfumes, preparations for the teeth and hair and toilet articles (3)

Device with words MARY QUANT, B888,980 by Mary Quant Cosmetics, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

or soaps, perfumery being perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices and non-medicated toilet substances (3)

VANDA, B889,291, by Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

or non-medicated toilet preparations for the hair (3)

HASK, 890,236, by West Forest Corporation, Great Neck, New York, U.S.A.

or cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps and detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

VOLLEY, 890,277, by S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

or non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics, perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, lotions for the hair, essential oils, dentifrices, perfumed soaps, and toilet articles (3)

VACARME, 895,800, by Les Parfums Madeleine de Rauch, Asnières (Hauts-de-Seine), France.

or pharmaceutical preparations and substan-

ces (5)

ZEPHRINGE, 874,170, by British Chemotherapeutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; preparations for destroying weeds and vermin; and disinfectants; all being hydrocarbons of carboniferous and hydrocarboniferous substances (5)

CONOCO, 887,073, by Continental Oil Company, Ponca, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

For medicines; chemical products for medical purposes; chemical products for hygiene; pharmaceutical drugs; medical and surgical plasters; bandages; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; germicides and antiseptics (disinfectants) (5)

ACABEL, 892,545, by Chemie Grunenthal, G.m.b.H., Stolberg, Rhineland, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; and antiseptics (5)

DEPAREX, 890,332, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, 21, Switzerland.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

LOXOPHEN, 893,826, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.

For medicinal preparations for the mitigation and treatment of sunburn (5)

HISTOCAL, 898,687, by Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products (5)

PRONDOL, 900,087, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

KOLMETON, 901,309, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For sterile adhesives prepared for use with sheets of plastics used as sterile coverings for application to parts of the body in which surgical incisions are to be made (5)

VI-HESIVE, 901,311, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A., and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For cinematograph films and photographic transparencies, all prepared for exhibition; sound records; photographic and cinematographic projection instruments and apparatus (9)

JUDY, 898,086, by D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Dundee, Scotland.

For pessaries containing a progestin, being veterinary products for the treatment of domestic animals (10)

SYNCRO-MATE, 882,636, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus; clothing (not being medicated) for curative purposes (10)

BELMEDICAL, B898,115, by Bell's Medical Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For surgical and medical instruments and apparatus and parts (10)

LEDERJECT, 898,160, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For babies' napkins of artificial textile materials (25)

ZEVA, 881,881, ZEWA, 881,884, by Zellstoff-fabrik Waldhof, Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

February 15

Formyl indoles. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,063,225. (3-indolyl)-aliphatic acids and esters and amides thereof. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,230.

Herbicide compositions. Mirvale Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,063,234.

(1-aryl-3-indolyl) carboxylic acid derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,247.

Process for the manufacture of pure phosphorus pentasulfide. Knapsack, A.G. 1,063,251.

Antibiotic anguidine and derivatives thereof. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,063,255.

Method for the preparation of dicyclohexylketone. Snia Viscosa Soc. Nazionale Industria

Applicazioni Viscosa. S.p.A. 1,063,267.

Method for preparing ketones containing a cyclohexylic nucleus. Snia Viscosa Soc. Nazionale Industria Applicazioni Viscosa, S.p.A. 1,063,268.

Process for the preparation of oxadizole derivatives. Chinoi Gyogyszeres Vegyszete Termek Gyarart. 1,063,323.

Steroidal 17-carboxylic acid γ -lactones. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,334.

Process for the production of cyclohexanone by the selective hydrogenation of phenol. Leuna-Werke "Walter Ulbricht" Veb. 1,063,357.

Preparation of uniform racemic modifications of substituted 2-hydroxy-11 bh-benzo[al]quinolizine derivatives. E. Merck, A.G. 1,063,360.

Insecticidal compounds of phenyl or naphthyl carbamoyl oxime type. African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,063,363.

Oxazine compounds and preparations thereof. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,063,364.

α -Halomethyl 3-indolylacetic acids and their derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,383.

Substituted 3-haloacetyl indoles. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,384.

Substituted α -halogenated methylenyl 3-indolylacetic acids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,385.

Production of a fertilizer product from molten ammonium nitrate and powdered solid calcium carbonate. Chemical Construction Corporation. 1,063,419.

Process for the preparation of chloroformic acid ester isocyanates. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,063,430.

Carboxyalkylmercaptomethyl siloxanes and their production. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,063,444.

Process for preparing dihydrostreptomycins. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,063,450.

Chlorobenzimidazoles. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,063,472.

Preparation of 4,5,6,7-tetrachlorobenzimidazole. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,063,473.

Aerosols. Benger Laboratories, Ltd. 1,063,512.

5H-dibenzo [a,d] cycloheptenes and their preparation. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,521.

Dibenzocycloheptene compounds and their preparations. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,522-24.

Process for the preparation of anilide derivatives. Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,063,528.

Stable aqueous formaldehyde solutions. Montecatini Soc. General per l'Industria Mineraria e. Chimica. 1,063,541.

Steroid compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,063,565-66.

Process for preparing triamcinolone esters. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,063,572.

Veterinary cough medicine. R. G. Withycombe. 1,063,608.

Manufacture of organic acids. Dow Chemical Co. 1,063,617.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,063,661-63.

Photographic camera. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und Kinowerke Veb. 1,063,665.

Filter assembly for sterilizing water. Pall Corporation. 1,063,669.

Fluid sterilizing apparatus. Union Carbide Corporation. 1,063,695.

Combating undesirable plant growth and cyclotriphosphazene derivatives thereof. Philips Gloeilampen-Fabrieken, N.V. 1,063,703-04.

Agricultural chemical compositions. Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. 1,063,714.

Method of drying toilet soap compositions. Maig Muehlanbau und Industrie, G.m.b.H. 1,063,715.

Amide derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,063,727-28.

4-Substituted-4'-tertiary aminoalkoxy biphenyls. American Cyanamid Co. 1,063,744.

Guanidine derivatives and processes for their production. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,063,749.

Photographic camera. Eastman Kodak, Co. 1,063,773, 1,063,775-76.

Podophyllon derivatives and their preparation. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,063,786.

Hexacyanobenzene and process for preparing it. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,063,791.

Fungicidal compositions. Fabriek Van Chemische Producten Vondelingenplaat, N.V. 1,063,794.

Bis-azoxystilbene compounds and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,063,797.
Oxadiazolane compounds and herbicidal compositions containing them. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 1,063,799.
10-methyl steroids. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,063,816.
Prednisone preparation. Vsesoiuzny Nauchnoissle Novatel'sky Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskyy Institute Im S. Orjanikidze. 1,063,821.
Production of sodium phosphates. Albright & Wilson, Ltd. 1,063,828.
Process for the recovery of d-10-campharsulfonic acid. Bristol-Myers Co. 1,063,832.

Catheters. Dow Corning Corporation. 1,063,870.
Benzimidazole derivatives. Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,063,879.
Sulphanilylaminyridazine derivatives. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 1,063,884.
Aminopyridazine derivatives. Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd. 1,063,885.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 30.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

EVERY regional evening newspaper within the British Isles with a circulation of over 100,000 will be covered in a forthcoming advertising campaign for Moorland indigestion tablets, manufactured by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds. The issues involved are those of March 28 and 30, and April 4, 6, 11, 13, 18 and 20. It is hoped that the campaign will prove beneficial to chemists both from the point of view of higher sales and through closer liaison resulting from local advertising.

Newspapers covering the following areas are involved:- Birmingham, Lancashire, Burnley, Bradford, Bristol, Coventry, Hull, Yorkshire, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Shropshire, South Wales, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.

PUBLICATIONS Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.
MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Stemetil . . . puts minor mental and emotional disturbances in perspective" (4-p. folder). "A guide to the use of Largactil in general practice" (8-p. booklet).
MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts.: "Concordin . . . specifically for depression" (6-p. card folder of prescribing information).
PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex: "Urografin 30 per cent. for infusion urography" (16-p. booklet).
RYBAR LABORATORIES, LTD., Tankerton, Kent: "Folex-350," "Tab. Rybar Co." (file cards).

Catalogues and Lists

BROME & SCHIMMER, LTD., 7 Leather Market, London, S.E.1: Price list of botanical drugs, essential oils, gums, waxes, herbs, spices and fine chemicals (pp. 30).
CAMBRIAN CHEMICALS, LTD., 73 Cherry Orchard Road, Croydon CR9 6AG: Catalogue of Schuchardt laboratory chemicals and reagents.



PACK AND OUTER: "New" has been dropped on carton and display outer of Quick Kwells (Nicholas Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.)

GEORGE T. GURR, LTD., 136 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6: List of cytodiagnosics (4-p. leaflet).

VITAMINS, LTD., Upper Mall, London, W.6: Price list of pharmaceutical preparations (pp. 24).



DISPLAY OUTER: The new bath-size Simple Soap in its display outer. Makers are Albion Soap Co., Ltd., Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex.

PRESS ADVERTISING

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2: Vitaplus. In *Daily Express* and *Daily Mirror*.
ARONDE LABORATORIES, LTD., Sherbourne Avenue, Binstead, Ryde, Isle of Wight. Aronde. In *Daily Mirror*, *Flair*, *Vague*, *Woman*, and *Woman's Own*.
CHESEBROUGH-PONDS, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Vaseline. In women's magazines.
TRENTHAM LABORATORIES (distributors Vestric, Ltd., Chapel Street, Runcorn, Ches.): Slim Disks. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman's Weekly*, *My Weekly*, *Woman and Home*, *Family Circle*, *Nava*, *She*, *Flair*, *Vanity Fair*, *Honey*, *Woman's Journal* and *Vogue*.

WORLD TRADE

Italian Groups' Interests in Congo.—The Lepetit Co., Milan, Italy, is reported to be completing a pharmaceutical project in the Congo in collaboration with a local firm. Plants have already been established there. Three other Italian companies — the Biagini and Farmigea companies, Pisa, who created the Farbia enterprise at Kolwezi with a machinery investment worth \$240,000, and the Marchitalia Co. at Kinhasa which has recently received authorisation to import from Italy, under the terms of the Italo-Congolese cooperation agreement of 1964, raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry worth \$400,000 and machinery valued at \$640,000. It is planned that that project will commence work during the current year. Carlo Erba have also completed an important project through a direct affiliate Carlo Erba-Congo at Kinhasa which will make a large part of the Italian parent firm's specialities. This investment called for the expenditure of about \$320,000 and the plant is expected to be in production shortly. In 1965, Italy shipped to the Congo pharmaceuticals worth over \$690,000 as against only \$178,000 in 1964.



SHOW MATTER IN VARIETY: Display stand and showcards available from Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, to promote their recently introduced perfume series Imprevu.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, March 13

LABEX INTERNATIONAL 1967, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until March 17.
TECHNICAL EXHIBITION OF THE OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Until March 17.

Tuesday, March 14

DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ivanhoe hotel, Sprothorough, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. C. R. Day on "Recent Developments in the Drug Treatment of Mental Illness."
EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton, at 8 p.m. Visit to the hospital pharmaceutical department.

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oller-ton hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Photographic evening organised by Ilford, Ltd.

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Crown hotel, Amersham, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. C. Charlton (Radiochemical Centre) on "Radioactive Pharmaceuticals."

HEALTH RESEARCH GROUP, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Livingstone House, 11 Carteret Street, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. Symposium on "What Should Make People go for a Health Check."

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clarendon hotel, Marine Road, Morecambe, at 8 p.m. Dr. P. W. Harvey (consultant pathologist, Royal Lancaster Infirmary) on "Pathological Investigations."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Griffin hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. M. P. Coultas (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on "Man-made Fibres."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. T. Nash (M.R.C. research unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London, E.C.1) on "Hydrogen Bonding." (Lecture course).

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Bytom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Mr. M. W. Parkes (Roche Products, Ltd.) on "Tranquillisers." (Lecture course.)

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria hotel, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. D. Thornton-Jones (joint secretary, Joint Formulary Committee) on "The New British National Formulary."

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, King Edward VII hospital, Windsor, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. I. G. Holden (director, Home Counties Forensic Science Laboratory) on "Forensic Science."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Nicholas' Hospital, London, S.E.18, at 8 p.m. Lecturer Dr. G. Scott (consultant physician). (Refresher course.)

TEES-SIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Vane Arms hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.45 p.m. Film evening.

Wednesday, March 15

BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, at 6.30 p.m. Annual banquet and ball.

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. J. Hoyle on "A Month in the U.S.A."; at post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Mr. J. N. Barron on "Where Can Plastic Surgery Help the G.P.?"

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Brighton College of Technology, Moulescombe, Brighton, at 4 p.m. Madam N. Leger (*docteur en pharmacie, chef de travaux, Faculté de Paris*) on "Some Aspects of the Pharmacodynamics of Anthelmintic Drugs." (Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission lecture.)

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, New ban-

queting suite, Adelphi hotel, Liverpool, at 6.45 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

MANSFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Normanton Inn, Clumber Park, Worksop, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

REIGATE AND REDHILL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Gatwick airport, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

SCOTTISH PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION AND NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. K. E. Long (pharmacy planning officer, N.P.U.) on "Shop Modernisation."

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Shire hall, Taunton, Somerset, at 4.30 p.m. Mr. A. L. Glenn (School of Pharmacy, University of London) on "Numerical Methods in Chemical Analysis."

Thursday, March 16

BLDEFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, Pulloxhill, Beds, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. I. Felix (Dista Products, Ltd.) on "The Combination of Pharmaceutical Science and Industrial Art, is Modern Dispensing."

BIRKINHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Wellington hotel, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "Pharmacy and Scenery in the Far East."

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. G. N. Woodruff on "Drugs Acting on the Central Nervous System, Part II, including Anticonvulsants, Tremor Suppressants and Anti-emetics."

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY AND BRIGHTON AND MID-SUSSEX DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dudley hotel, Lansdowne Place, Hove, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. D. Parr (consultant psychiatrist, Lady Chichester Hospital) on "The Psycho-social Aspects of Drug Addiction."

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cabot room, Hawthorns hotel, Bristol 8, at 7.30 p.m. Film evening.

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Dundee, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Speaker: Mr. A. Cowan (chairman of the Scottish Executive.)

EAST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, County hotel, Canterbury, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

GLASGOW LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, Lecture theatre, Students' Union, Strathclyde University, 90 John Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting of electors, followed by Mr. A. E. D. Bell (Clerk to Glasgow Drug Accounts Committee) on "The Chemist Contractor and the Pricing Bureau."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. Madame N. Leger (*docteur en pharmacie, chef de travaux, Faculté de Paris*) on "Aspects of the Pharmacology of Anthelmintic Drugs."

SCOTTISH PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION AND NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, 2, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. K. E. Long (pharmacy planning officer, N.P.U.) on "Shop Modernisation."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, AND SUNDERLAND DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Boardroom, Sunderland Eye Infirmary, at 8.15 p.m. Professor A. G. Macgregor on "Rational Drug Usage."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Victoria Road Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. E. G. Braithwaite (secretary, South-west Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board) on "Hospital Services Organisation."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Princes Suite, Connaught rooms, Great Queen

Street, London, W.C.2, at 6 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Friday, March 17

CHELTHENHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Queen's hotel, Cheltenham, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner.

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 36 George Street, Manchester, at 1.30 p.m. "Cardiovascular Drugs: Medical, Pharmacological and Clinical Aspects."

Sunday, March 19

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH FOOD RETAILERS AND MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION (REMOON INTERNATIONAL), Metropole hotel, Brighton, Sussex. Until March 21.

Courses and Conferences

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, Hotel Majestic, Harrogate, Yorks, April 18-21. Packaging conference. Details from general secretary of the Association, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

INSTITUTE OF FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1, April 5-6. Symposium on "Quality Control in the Food Industry." Details from the Institute, The Tower, 229 Shepherds Bush Road, London, W.6.

PLASTICS INSTITUTE, Kensington Close hotel, London, W.8, on November 14. Conference on advances in packaging with plastics. Details from the Institute, 6 Mandeville Place, London, W.1.

RETAIL TRADES EDUCATION COUNCIL, Cowdenbeath Technical College, Broad Street, Cowdenbeath, Fife, on April 20. One-day course on "Managers as Trainers." Details from council's training development officer, 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

The second regional conference organised by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is being held in the Wolfson Hall, Churchill College, Cambridge, on March 19, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Programme is similar to that of the conference at Birmingham on May 12 (see C. & D., February 25, p.191). Admission (free) is by ticket only. Luncheon, if required, is 12s. 6d. Applications should be sent to the Society's secretary at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING AREA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCHES, Bradford University, Richmond Road, Bradford, at 10 p.m. on April 16. Regional conference. Fee £1 5s. Applications to Mr. B. M. Backhouse, 12 Willow Grove, Bradford, 2, Yorks.

Advance Information

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY MARKET WEEK, Royal Garden hotel, Kensington, W.8. May 8-11.

CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS AND BROKERS, Rome, Italy, June 12-14. Secretariat: Federazione Nazionale Associazioni Agent: e Rappresentanti di Commercio, Piazza Belgioioso 1, Milano, Italy.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING EXHIBITION AND SYMPOSIUM, Renold Building, Manchester College of Science and Technology, April 11-14. Admission: exhibition free (ticket only); symposium: 10s. 6d. per lecture session. Details from John Clarke, Press Representations, Ltd., 11 Bridge Street West, Manchester, 3.

PHOTOKINA, Cologne, Western Germany, September 28 to October 6.

WILLS

MR. J. W. ATKINSON, The Green, Brompton, Scarborough, Yorks, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1899, left £36,816 (£36,703 net).

MR. A. E. DICKSON, M.P.S.N.I., 44 Northland Road, Londonderry, left personal estate in Great Britain and estate in Northern Ireland valued at £23,178.

MR. J. PACKWOOD, M.P.S., 76 Wyke Road, Weymouth, Dorset, left £29,662 (£29,371 net).

MR. B. SMITH, M.P.S., 28 Fifth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, left £17,054 (£16,823 net).

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

"WE suspect that patients with asthma may be killing themselves by the excessive use of sympathomimetic agents in the form of metered or pressurised aerosols containing isoprenaline, orciprenaline, or adrenaline," write correspondents from Cambridge chest clinic and Ware Park Hospital, Ware, Herts. They have had four patients with mild or moderate asthma who have been found unexpectedly dead with an empty or almost empty pressurised aerosol by their side. Eight other cases in which unexplained death has occurred in patients treated in hospital for asthma, all of whom had used aerosols in the preceding days, are also reported. The writers point out that there are ample quantities of sympathomimetic compounds in each inhaler to cause death if the total amount is absorbed systemically in a short time through the lungs. The evidence they feel is strong enough to justify warning patients and labelling containers that not more than one puff should be taken and at not more than half-hourly intervals. The writers know of no product that gives what they would describe as a prominent warning of the dangers. (*B.M.J.*, March 4, p. 563.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

TRONERUTIN in the treatment of haemorrhoids. *Practitioner*, March, p. 420.
PRODIGIOSIN. Antimalarial activity of. *Nature*, March 4, p. 903.
PHENYLKETONURIA and vitamin B₆ function. *Nature*, March 4, p. 914.

SALICYLATES AND CINCHOPHEN DERIVATIVES. Inhibitory effect of, on amino-acid incorporation. *Nature*, March 4, p. 918.
DIQUAT. Photochemical degradation of. *Nature*, March 4, p. 919.
NEW CARCINOGENIC NAPHTHALENE AND BIPHENYL DERIVATIVES. *Nature*, March 4, p. 930.
NEW ALUMINIUM COMPOUNDS. Studies of, for antiperspirant use. *J. Soc. Cos. Chem.*, February, p. 105.
TOOTHPASTES containing anticaries agents. Laboratory analysis of. *J. Soc. Cos. Chem.*, February, p. 133.
NEW DISINFECTANTS [Micro Gard D and Resiguard.] Preliminary observations in the use of, in a subnormal hospital. *Med. Officer*, March 3, p. 114.
A NATIONAL STANDARD for anticoagulant therapy. *Lancet*, March 4, p. 491.
ANTIBODY AND INSULIN DOSE. Relation between. *Brit. med. J.*, March 4, p. 542.
MESOIONIC COMPOUNDS. Medicinal chemistry of the. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, February, p. 149.
CANTHARIDIN. Isolation of, from *Epicauta pestifera*. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, February, p. 174.
MICROBIOLOGICAL METHODS for quality control of membrane filters. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, February, p. 222.
HYDROXYETHYLHYDRAZINE. Effects of, on growth and alkaloid formation of *Datura stramonium*. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, February, p. 244.
SYNTHESIS OF A PLANT HORMONE by the salivary apparatus of plant-sucking hemiptera. *Nature*, February 25, p. 801.
PERTUSSIS VACCINES. Influence of challenge strain on potency of, in mice. *Nature*, February 25, p. 830.
TETRAMISOLE. The influence of the anthelmintic, on the productivity of fattening lambs. *Vet. Rec.*, February 25, p. 266.
INACTIVATED INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VACCINE. The use of, in a large egg-producing unit. *Vet. Rec.*, February 25, p. 273.
SUSPENSIONS. Physical properties of. *Manf. Chemist*, February, p. 47.
AZATHIOPRINE and immunological renal disease. *J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, February 13, p. 459.
DACTINOMYCIN in Wilm's tumor. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, February 13, p. 464.
MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE INJECTIONS. Activity and responsiveness in rats after. *Science*, February 10, p. 698.
METABOLISM OF ROTENONE *in vitro* by tissue homogenates from mammals and insects. *Science*, February 10, p. 713.
COLLOID AND CRYSTALLOID SOLUTIONS. Treatment of massive hemorrhage with. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 30, p. 297.

AUTOMATION IN THE HOSPITAL PHARMACY (series of four articles). *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, January, p. 4.
LONG-ACTING DIETHYLSTILBESTROL INJECTIONS. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, January, p. 28.
POISONING WITH DDT: effect on reproductive performance of artemia. *Science*, February 3, p. 592.
ANTIANDROGEN implanted in brain stimulates male reproductive system. *Science*, February 3, p. 593.
MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE: lack of facilitation in human learning, memory, and performance tests. *Science*, February 3, p. 603.
INACTIVATED MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE VACCINE. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, February 6, p. 353.
DEXAMETHASONE TEST for Cushing's syndrome. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, February 6, p. 379.
TETRACYCLINE and thyroid function. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, February 6, p. 416.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office.

A. T. DERBYSHIRE, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of retail chemists carried on by A. T. Derbyshire at St. Helens, Lancs, etc. Directors: Arthur T. Derbyshire, M.P.S., and Mary E. Derbyshire, R.O.: 1 Park Road, St. Helens, Lancs.
BOOKER - B.D.H. (OVERSEAS), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. Subscribers: Booker Brothers McConnell, & Co., Ltd., and B. D. H. Group, Ltd.
CECIL DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail druggists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Davis and David Ordish. R.O.: 248 Streatham High Road, London, S.W.16.
FRESH 'N DAINY COSMETICS, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. Subscribers: Cornelius W. T. Wade, 12 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. and Dennis Baker.
HUGHES PHARMACY (HARROW ROAD) LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of chemists carried on by Mrs. W. Prawdzic-Szlaska as "Hughes Pharmacy", etc. Directors: Janusz Prawdzic-Szlaska and Wanda Prawdzic-Szlaska, M.P.S. R.O.: 606 Harrow Road, London, W.10.
MARDINA HOUSE, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Davis and David Ordish. R.O.: 20A Selsdon Road, Croydon.
I. J. WINSTON (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Norman A. Turner, and Ivor J. Winston, M.P.S. R.O.: 8 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—March 19-25

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	Northeast	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anadin	2/60	—	1/30	4/51	1/30	1/30	2/37	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	2/60
Andrews liver salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/60	—
Anne French cleansing milk	1/30	1/30	—	1/40	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol	5/35	1/7	4/28	—	3/21	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—
Complan	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dettol	1/135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disprin	1/30	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	2/45	2/45	1/30	2/30	—	2/45	—	4/90
Farley's rusks	—	—	4/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fennings gripe mixture	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horlicks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	5/150
Imperial Leather soap	3/60	2/45	5/105	2/45	4/75	2/45	3/60	4/75	3/75	—	3/60	2/30	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	2/30	3/45	1/15	3/45	1/15	4/60	4/60	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	3/45	1/15	2/30
tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	—
Milpar	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nivea creme	4/36	—	—	3/29	3/29	3/29	—	—	—	3/29	—	3/29	—	4/44
Nulon	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	—	2/60
Powerin	—	3/29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	3/90
T.C.P.	1/30	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—

March 11, 1967

mulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR MARCH 1967

thar (61 APC) ts4B intravenous 45iu 84 0 — — —	Chix (672 Johnson) disposable nappy liners 14 0 — — —	L.H. ampoules 12,000iu 30 0 — — 45 0
bamycin GU (1263 Upjohn) ts4B tablets 30 32 2ea — — —	Colorfast (265 Clairol) shampoo sachet 20 3 5 7 3 0 (3 doz.) (3 doz.)	Goya (532 Goya) CedarWood lather shave 80gm 27 1 7 3 4 0
apax (1053 Rexall) cold tablets delete †	Compericum (1261 Ucal) 4oz 44 0 12 1 6 2 8oz 75 0 20 7½ 10 9 80oz 42 0ea 11 6½ —	Halex (560 Halex) hairbrushes gents woodgrained finish D117 85 9 23 7 12 6
cough pastilles insert †	Condition (265 Clairol) hair conditioner tube 37 0 10 2 5 6	ladies brush sets Harmony set E694 329 3 67 4 45 6
nasal spray delete †	Co-tabs (311 C) P.10 paracetam 500mgm 100 38 6 — — — 1000 24 0ea — — —	with cloth brush E665 195 6 53 8 28 11 E661 267 9 53 3 37 11
tibacsyn (52 Antibody)	P.32 penicillin V 250mgm T5 100 318 0 — — —	Princess set with cloth brush E679 212 6 58 6 31 6
etisol (11 Aerosmoke) (distributors 1518 Tillner)	Coty (301 Coty) eye shadow powder evening shades 61 0 16 3 9 0	Prolene combs CC181, CC282, CC383, CC484 — — —
L. 37 (52 Antibody)	hand care cream 296 35 6 9 6 5 3	H.E.B. (589 HEB) pix. carb. 1%, 2%, or 3% 2½oz 36 0 — — — 10oz 120 0 — — — 22oz 15 6ea — — — 5lb 50 0ea — — — 7lb 65 0ea — — —
al (333 Cupal) existing entry	hand treatment cream — — —	Hexopal (97 Bayer) tablets 200mgm 40 89 0 — — 11 2
al (333 Cupal)	Cow and Gate (307 C & G) humanised milk food 20 oz. Declinax (1074 Roche) tablets 10mgm 100 16 8ea 25 0 500 68 0ea 102 0 20mgm 100 24 0ea 36 0 500 98 8ea 148 0	500mgm 100 39 3ea — — 58 11 500 194 7ea — — 291 11
air fresheners	Dimyrl (1530 Fisons) capsules 20 38 0 — — 4 9	Insidon (501 Geigy) ts4B tablets 50mgm 30 7 3ea — — 10 10½ 150 30 0ea — — 45 0 1000 186 3ea — — 279 4½
bouquet blocks 11 1 — — 1 3	Diovol (1441 Wallace) tablets 50 5 6ea 1 6ea 9 9 250 24 6ea 6 10ea 43 7	Isomat-Rapid (16 AGL) camera outfit — — — 382 6 camera C — — — 379 6
cedar blocks 22 0 — — 2 6	Dippity-do (1242 Toni) hairspray 34 2½ 9 5 4 11	Iso-Rapid (16 AGL) camera IC outfit — — — 108 6
junior blocks 6 11 — — 9	Donnagel P.G. (1071 Robins) tDDI suspension 6 oz 82 0 — — 10 3	It's Magic (333 Cupal) spot lifter 47 6 — — 4 11
rainbow blocks 18 10 — — 2 0	Endocil (917 Organon) Sun-care lotion 110gm 64 2 17 8 9 6	Johnsons (672 Johnson) cellulose wadding B.P.C. 16oz 30 0 — — 3 3
air freshener aerosols	Envacar (969 Pfizer) tablets 10mgm 100 39 7ea — — 59 5 500 192 0ea — — 288 0 100 148 6ea — — 222 9 500 720 3ea — — 1080 5	dressing pack sterilised 16 0 — — — gauze and cotton tissue B.P.C. 16oz 81 6 — — 9 0 Drug Tariff 16oz 66 6 — — 7 4
Apple Blossom super size 37 4 — — 3 11	Extill (394DF) ts7 lincrus 5oz 60 0 — — 7 6	incontinence pads 12 78 0 — — 9 6
Caribbean Night popular size 32 5 — — 3 3	Fairlie (672 Johnson) cotton wool 2oz. and 8oz. Fame (Corday (813 MF)) talcum 100 0 23 9 14 8	protective pants interliners 12 67 0 — — 7 6
Magnolia Blossom household size 29 2 — — 2 11	Faringets (97 Bayer) lozenges 20 26 0 — — 3 3	absorbent underpads chiropractist's felt N.H.5. — — — — —
super size 37 4 — — 3 11	FebriLix (147 Boots) elixir 60mils 20 0 — — 2 6	cotton wool B.P.C. ½oz, 2oz, 8oz — — — — —
Rose Petal household size 29 2 — — 2 11	Ferroids (1061 Riker) tablets 100 76 0 — — 9 6 1000 49 0ea — — 73 6	sterilised ½oz — — — — —
super size 37 4 — — 3 11	Ferrol (573 JH) † compound 58 0 15 11½ 8 6 115 0 31 7½ 16 9	lint B.P.C. ½oz, 2oz, 8oz — — — — —
Touch of Spring super size 37 4 — — 3 11	Folaemin (1061 Riker) tablets 100 80 0 — — 10 0	pleated wool — — — — —
bubble pack blocks	Gala (876 MP) nail colour pearl 1036 52 5 14 5 7 9	nylon whitener standard 36 5 — — 1 10 (2 doz.) 63 2 — — 3 2 double (2 doz.) — — — — —
apple blossom, carnation, lavender, moth repellent, magnolia blossom, rose petal, toilet car air freshener 13 10 — — 1 6 16 0 — — 1 9	Glycinello (664 JS & C) hand cream tin 28gm 13 4 3 8 2 0	Linc-o-lin (657 IL) shampoo beer barrel 18 10 5 2 2 10 tube — — — — —
d-Aid (672 Johnson) existing entry	Go (994 P & M) aerosol perfumed 7757 44 0 12 1 6 3 7751 30 0 8 3 4 6	Litesome (1581 Litesome) existing entry
nd-Aid (672 Johnson)	roll-on 7751 30 0 8 3 4 6	Litesome (1581 Litesome) athletic slip 51 8 5 3 6 11 cricket guard 34 0 8 9 5 0 cushioned 71 5 18 8 10 6
elastic plasters	spray perfumed 7752 23 8 6 6 3 6 7747 16 11 4 8 2 6 7748 27 0 7 5 4 0 7749 18 7 5 1½ 2 9	supporters BIF 51 6 5 3 6 9 BIF, 10 56 1 5 10 7 6 cricket 64 9 6 9 8 8 standard 57 3 6 0 7 8 nylon 79 8 8 4 10 8 Mayfair 125 2 13 1 16 9 Royal 190 6 19 11 25 6 spare pouch 41 2 4 4 5 6 swim 42 4 4 5 5 8
wallets 8 6 — — 1 0	stick 7747 16 11 4 8 2 6 7748 27 0 7 5 4 0 7749 18 7 5 1½ 2 9	
medium assorted 21 3 — — 2 6	perfumed 7749 18 7 5 1½ 2 9	
1½in x 1yd strip 21 3 — — 2 6	talcum powder 7756 37 2 10 3 5 6	
2½in x 1yd strip 29 6 — — 3 6	Gonadotraphon (930 P & B) ts4B	
2½in x 6in strip 4 3 — — 3 6		
sheer plasters 21 3 — — 2 6		
washproof plasters		
wallets 8 6 — — 1 0		
small assorted		
carton 12 9 — — 1 6		
medium assorted		
tin 21 3 — — 2 6		
large assorted tin 29 9 — — 3 6		
medium strips tin 21 3 — — 2 6		
large strips tin 29 9 — — 3 6		
3in x ½in 100 91 0 — — 11 4½		
3in x 1in 100 112 0 — — 14 0		
¾in dia. 100 78 0 — — 9 9		
1½in x 1in 100 106 0 — — 13 3		
2in x 4½in 5 21 3 — — 2 6		
50 224 0 — — 28 0		
butterfly closure		
100 72 0 — — 9 0		
mag (713 KH)		
ideal quartz lamp		
511.136 442 6ea — — 590 0		
oxyl (1191 Stiefel)		
lotion plain 30mils 60 0 16 6 8 11		
regular 30mils 62 0 17 0 9 2		
strong 30mils 66 0 18 2 9 9		
ance (481 F & S)		
hair set tube 35 2 9 8 5 6		
ish bee venom (52 Antibody) all packs		
ish grass pollen (52 Antibody)		
modyne (745 Legat)		
dbury (216 Cadbury)		
diabetic chocolate		
plain ½lb. 18 0 2 8½ 1 11		
almond ½lb. 21 10 3 3 2 4		
assorted — — — — —		
um (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order		
soap continental		
toilet 18 10 5 2 1 2		
(2doz) (2doz)		
bath 29 7 8 1 1 10		

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

WELLCOME

• SOLUBLE • LENTE • PROTAMINE ZINC • GLOBIN



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPL

576 PH = Philip Harris Medical, Ltd., Hazelwe
Stirchley, Birmingham, 30, 021-458-2020.

1234 TCP = Tidebrook Chemical Products,
P.O. Box 413, 19 Grange Road, London, S.E.
monday 4525.

1347 WB = Wood, Bastow (Elastics), Ltd.,
Road, Pinxton, Notts. Pinxton 508.

1378 CD = C. D. Indicators, 31 Queen Anne'
London, S.W.1. Whitehall 9711.

1546 5heranel = Sheranel, Ltd., Rodley, Leeds,
Pudsey 76683.

[illegible]

Murphy (871 MCC) I rose bed weedkiller sachets 5 30 0 — 3 9 10 56 0 — 7 0									
D Neomycin (1176 Squibb) sulphate powder 5gm									
D Neron (1274 VDL)									
R Penbritin (1393 BRL) T5 capsules									
	250mgm	20	22	9ea	—	34	1½		
		100	109	6ea	—	164	3		
		500	529	6ea	—	794	3		
	500mgm	20	43	9ea	—	65	7½		
		100	210	0ea	—	315	0		
injection									
	100mgm	vial	2	5ea	—	3	7½		
	250mgm	vial	4	1ea	—	6	1½		
	500mgm	vial	6	7ea	—	9	10½		
syrup 125mgm/									
	5mils	60mils	9	8ea	—	14	6		
	forte	60mils	18	0ea	—	27	0		
	tablets 125mgm	20	13	6ea	—	20	3		
		100	62	6ea	—	93	9		
R Penbritin K.S. (1393 BRL) †s4B powder for suspension 60mils 8 9ea — 13 1½									
● Philishave (977 PE) shaver Traveller cordless 72 1ea 19 5ea 115 6									
R Phospho-soda (49AF) 6oz 65 0 17 10½ 8 9									
● Plus (1565 P. Plus) cubefflash — — 24 10									
● Provera (1263 Upjohn) †s4B tablets 100mgm 100 282 4ea — —									
● Right Guard (514 Gillette) deodorant aerosol 2½oz 41 3 11 4 5 9									
D Rosemary (588 H&H) existing entry									
I Rosemary (588 H&H) shampoo									
	sachet	5	3			1	5		9
	bottle	2oz	16	6		4	6		2 6½
		6oz	46	10		13	0		7 1
		16oz	99	5		28	0		15 2
Scarfe (588 H&H) herbal cigarettes 20 21 6 — 2 6									
D Silver-Tex (1203 Surex) existing entry									
I Silver-Tex (1203 Surex) protectives 60 0 — 2 6 (Igross)									
D SMP (451 F&J)									
I SMP (930 P&B)									
R Sofra-Tulle (1087 Roussel) T5 dressings 4 × 4in 10 56 0 — 7 0 strip 4 × 40in 56 0 — 7 0									
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> A = Price Advanced R = Price reduced ● = New entry D = Delete C = Correction I = Insert </div>									
Sombbrero (1532 Care) aerosol spray									
● Strike (818 M&B) rooting powder 30 0 — 3 9									
I Thibenzole (837 MSD) autodrencher with priming cartridge 132 9ea — 177 0 liquid cartridge 720cc 76 6ea — 102 0									
R Thionaiodine-V (49AF) tablets 40 62 0 17 1 8 5									
D Thyropit (830 Medo) 500 pack									
D Toniron (830 Medo) 500 pack									
D Tonivitan (830 Medo) capsules 500									
● Trasylol (452 FBA) ampoules 100,000 k.i.u. 10mils 5 567 0ea —									
● Trihexatin (409 EH) capsules 80 148 0 —									
R Trinitrine Cafeinee (49 AF) †s7 pills 60 45 0 12 4½									
R Trinitrine Papaverine (49 AF) †s1 pills 60 73 0 20 1									
I Triptafen-DA (34 A&H) †s4B suspension 5oz 7 6ea — 500mils 25 0ea —									
forte suspension 5oz 8 9ea — 500mils 28 11ea —									
R Uraseptine (49 AF) granules 80gm 67 0 18 5									
C Valopto (343 DH) 19 2 5 3½									
D Vasocidin (451 F&J)									
I Vasocidin (930 P&B)									
D Vasocidin-D (451 F&J)									
I Vasocidin-D (930 P&B)									
D Vasodex (451 F&J)									
I Vasodex (930 P&B)									
D Vasozinc (451 F&J)									
I Vasozinc (930 P&B)									
● Wotan (13 AEG) health lamps Theratherm Ultravitalux GUR53 — —									

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

13 AEG=AEG (Great Britain), Ltd., 27 C Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-242-9944.
 160 Bliss=Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Kings Road, Reading 40303.
 1105 Sarakan=Sarakan Products, Ltd., 43 Sun Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Southend 74719.

Birmingham · Bournemouth · Leeds · Liverpool · Cardiff · Bristol

ORRIDGE & CO.

CHEMISTS' STOCKTAKERS

184 STRAND LONDON WC2. TEMPLE BAR 9212/3

Managing Directors, Private Office, 15-19 Cavendish Place, London, W.1. Tel. MUS 6391